MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.
AGRICULTURE · HORTICULTURE · RURAL LIFE · EXCELSIOR · LITERATURE · SCIENCE · ARTS · NEWS

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MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER,
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AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY D. D. T. MOORE,
With an Able Corps of Assistants and Contributors.

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AGRICULTURAL.

WAR AND AGRICULTURE.

PAINFUL as is the acknowledgment to us and to all peace-loving citizens of this hitherto prosperous and happy land, and unwilling as we have been to believe the fact, it must now be admitted that we are on the eve of a terrible civil war, the like of which the world has never known. Of its general effects or its duration we will not express an opinion. But, on the one side we see the enemies of their common country full of bitterness and rage; and as the leaders have rendered themselves liable to the severest penalties known to our laws, they will doubtless fight for their lives as long as they can find dupes to follow their lead. On the other, we find the great masses of the North forgetting former party prejudices and distinctions, and arising in one united body, with men and means, for the defence of the Country, its Constitution, and Laws. It now seems to be the general opinion that the forbearance of the Government has only encouraged treason, and that prompt and just retribution is the only means left to the friends of law and order. The measures adopted to maintain the perpetuity of the Union we do not now purpose to discuss, our only object being to consider the existing state of affairs and its effect upon the Agriculture of the country.

At the present time there are no doubt more than a hundred thousand active Northern men who have forsaken the ordinary pursuits of Agriculture, Commerce, and the Mechanic Arts for camp; and in a few weeks twice or thrice that number may be in the tented field. In addition to those who give their whole service to their country, many more will bestow, at this critical time, a large portion of their thoughts and time in this direction. This vast army will have new wants that must be supplied by the industry of the country. Cannon and shot and gun-carriages, powder and ball and arms, clothes and shoes and camp-equipments, must be had promptly, and this too at a time when hundreds of thousands of the most hard working and industrious are called away from their ordinary avocations for the defence of the country. This will make a great demand for labor, and many farmers who have never before experienced difficulty in procuring necessary help will have to depend entirely upon their own resources the present season, and from this cause we may expect a diminution of crops the coming harvest.

During war, and particularly civil war, there is always a sad waste of human food. Buyers for the army will be in the market, and their operations will affect seriously the prices. Much more is needed for the same number in war than in peace, while the destruction of growing crops by moving armies is immense. Then, too, war gives a feeling of insecurity unfavorable to agricultural pursuits, and the States likely to become the scene of active operations will do but little towards their own support. The farmer will not plow and plant unless he has good reason to believe that he will reap the fruits of his labors. In this connection it may be well, to observe that the extremely wet spring in England has rendered planting impossible, in many cases, and it is generally admitted that, even with favorable weather for the remainder of the season, the crop will be fully one-third below the average.

From these and other considerations which will suggest themselves to our readers, we think the conclusion may safely be reached that produce of all kinds will be unusually high the coming harvest, and we therefore urge farmers, not only for their own sake, but for the sake of the millions who depend upon them for bread, to make an extraordinary effort for the production of the largest possible crops. Those who do not fight for their country should fight for an abundant harvest, so that they may be able to feed the hungry. The demand for meat will be unusually great, so that everything that will make beef or pork should be grown in the best manner, in the largest possible quantities, and husbanded with the greatest care. This is the time for sacrifices, and the farmer can afford to work a little longer and a little harder than usual.

The South, the present season, we think can produce but little. In the midst of wars and rumors of wars, it cannot be expected that either black or white, will labor with their usual diligence. As things now exist, provisions will not be allowed to find a market in that direction, but we have hopes that the people of the South will take a "sober second thought," that the present summer will terminate hostilities and restore peace to our country. Whether this be so or not, there is abundant reason to cause us to believe that everything eatable will be scarce and dear, and we therefore urge the farmers throughout the Northern States and Canadas,—all who are patriotic and humanity-loving—to renewed and unusual exertions for the increased production of the great staple crops.

Scarcity of money it is known has a tendency to cheapen produce, and it may be thought by many that the vast amounts needed for conducting war operations will have this effect. But, it must be remembered that the money expended for this purpose is not shipped to Europe or any foreign land. It will be expended in our cities and towns,—among our mechanics and artizans, and merchants, and a great portion will fall into the hands of farmers, in exchange for the necessaries of life. We make these few reflections hoping to awaken our readers to increased activity.

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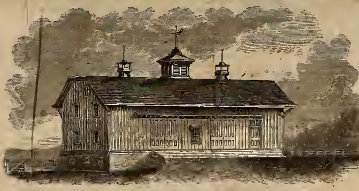

PREMIUM PLAN OF BARN—PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

PREMIUM PLAN OF BARN

FOR GRAIN, HAY, HORSES, CATTLE, AND SHEEP.

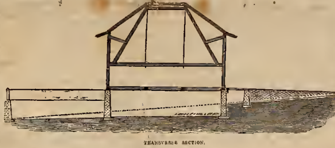
EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I have a request to make. Premising that I am a new subscriber, and noticing in a late RURAL a statement to the effect that you had formerly, or some time previous to this year, published the plan and description of a Barn, or Barns, for which I understood you had offered premiums, now if it would not be asking too much, I would be very much obliged to you if *you* would republish the same, at as early a day as you conveniently can, and I have no doubt but you would gratify a large number of your new subscribers, as well as your humble servant.—JAMES WILSON, *Galt, C. W.*

FOR several months past we have received frequent orders for numbers of the RURAL containing the Premium Plans of Farm Buildings, published two years ago, and also similar requests to the above relative to their republication. Inasmuch as we are unable to furnish the papers desired, and as the plans will be new to a large proportion of our readers, we have concluded to republish them for the benefit of all interested—commencing with the First Premium Barn. We think this Plan one of the best, if not the very best ever presented to the American public. As we remarked on its first publication, it is truly a *Premium Barn*, and no one can study its internal arrangement, or mode of construction, without profit. A similar plan, with drawings and description so complete, would of course involve no little expense, if procured of an Architect.

Those of our readers about building Farm Barns can derive many valuable suggestions from this admirable plan, even though it may not be adapted to their wants or circumstances as a whole. In compliance with the request of Mr. WILSON, and others, we will hereafter republish the two other Premium plans of Barns.

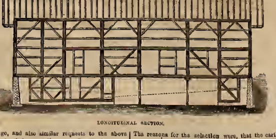
H. SWEET & SONS' PREMIUM BARN—DESCRIPTION.

OUR farm contains 165 acres, including woodland, and is situated in Pompey, Onondaga Co., a little north of the dividing ridge which separates the waters of the Susquehanna from the St. Lawrence, about 1750 feet above the level of the sea, in a naturally bleak position, subject to heavy winds from any quarter.


TRANSVERSE SECTION.

The farm has been devoted for the last sixty years to grain and stock-raising, and to meet its wants there had been built, in a group, one barn 30x64, one 30x40, a horse-stable between the two 16x46, and an open shed 16x60, with a space above for hay. They were of the usual construction, upon good foundations of stone laid in lime mortar. The site they occupied was as near upon the crest of the hill as could be; the ground descending naturally from the yard in three ways. On the first of May, 1857, they were destroyed by fire.

The first requirement with us was, where shall we put a new *one?*—for we were well aware that one good big one was better than six small ones. We selected a site further from the dwelling than before, on land that sloped to the north-west, about one foot in ten, a little east of the summit of the ridge, where the water naturally runs to the west and north-east. The reasons for the selection were, that the earth excavated might be used in the approach upon the west, and thus make the water run from the barn in every direction, and save making a deep excavation.


LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

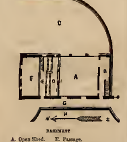
The next item in consideration was its SIZE. This we determined by counting the cubic contents of the old ones, and adopted 40x80, and 10 feet above basement, with a truss frame and flat roof.

We next considered its internal arrangements. We needed a *Grain, Hay, Horse, Cattle* and *Sheep Barn*, the details of which are clearly shown in the plans, but the reasons therefor will be given as we ascend from the

FOUNDATION.

The excavation for the whole structure, including that in the yard, is, at the south-west corner, about three feet in depth, and graded to a slope of one in forty; the natural slope, being one in ten, as shown in dotted lines on the section plan. The earth excavated was placed in the approach to the doors, on the west, as shown above the dotted line. A trench was excavated three feet wide and one foot below grade, and filled with broken stone, that served as a drain, upon which the foundation rests.

The foundation walls are built of good quarry stone, laid in lime mortar, with a balance slope, as shown in section; the west one seven, and the east one eight feet above grade. The west one is pierced by four windows three feet square, and the north one by three, two feet square; the east one being merely returns four feet in length; the remainder being open space, or wood upon a low wall, but above the reach of manure, rendering it as easy of ventilation as if it were not a basement. The south wall is backed by earth five feet, the west three feet, and the north two feet; the east being entirely above grade.



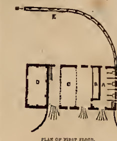
BASEMENT

A. Open Shed.	E. Passage.
B. Tool Room.	F. Bay
C. Stock Yard.	G. Area
D. Stabling.	H. Approach Embankment.

The north end of basement is occupied by a *Bay* for hay, that extends to the top, 17 feet in width, and has a cubic capacity of about 23,000 feet. South of this, and entirely across the building, is the cattle-stable, sixteen feet in width, including the passage and stairway to the floor above. Next is the open shed, 32x40 feet, with nothing to obstruct communication with the yard, except two cast iron columns, that support the sills above; easily ventilated at any time through the windows on the west, and capable of receiving, with plenty of spare room, a ten-horse-power to do the threshing above on a rainy day, should circumstances require it. Next, south, is a tool-room for heavy tools, or such as are not often used; wagons in winter and sleighs in summer, plows, barrows, drills, roller, reaper, &c., with stairway to stable above.

FIRST FLOOR.

The horse-stable, which occupies the south end, is 18 feet in width, and divided into six stalls of equal capacity, and one of 10 feet, into which a team coupled can be easily driven in case of necessity. A stairway leads to floor above, and a place for harness. The forage for horses is put into tubes above, about two by three and a half feet square, one tube furnishing two horses, who draw it from the bottom, and eat more,' as nature designed them to do, than is usual. The floor is double, and is made tight with *tar* and *lime*, which makes a cement that is impervious to water, as well as a preserver of wood. The manure is dropped through a trap-door to the shed below, and mixed with that of the sheep and cattle.



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

A. Horse Stable.	B. Grain Bins.
C. Barn Floor.	D. Bay.
E. Stock Yard.	

The grain bins are next north of the stable, and form part of the partition between the stable and main floor. They are four feet in width, and have a capacity for 500 bushels of grain. The bottom of the bins slopes towards the main floor, and is ten inches above it. This admits of the drawing of the grain into the half bushel with ease, or of emptying a whole bin upon the floor in a few minutes, if it were required. The bins have a free circulation of air on every side, and no sight for a mouse to get foothold, except on the covers, in plain sight of any who happen to be on the main floor.

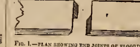


FIG. 1.—PLAN SHOWING END JOINTS OF FLOORING.

The main floor is of spruce, 1¼ inches thick, laid upon inch hemlock. It is tongued and grooved, and the end joints sawed with a double bevel, to prevent any springing of the end, as seen in fig. 1. The floor is 40x41 feet surface, and has nothing to break bulk in any direction. That portion between the doors is calculated to have grain mowed upon it, and is furnished with an extra movable floor, that is inserted after the grain is threshed, to hold the straw above, thus giving great room below, which is often required in threshing clover seed. On the north-east corner of the floor is a stair-way to the cow-stable below. This room is lighted by three windows on the east and one on the west, with two large single rolling doors on the east, and two large double rolling doors on the west.

SECOND FLOOR.

The second floor, accessible by stairs from the horse-stable, is tight over the stable and grain bins, but is movable over all other parts. It has a cubic capacity of about 40,000 feet, and is calculated for hay, grain, clover seed and straw. When that portion of the main floor before spoken of, is used as a mow, the capacity of the barn is increased about 4,000 cubic feet. This entire space is only broken by six braces, eight inches square—so near perpendicular as not to interfere with the settlement of grain or hay—and six iron rods 1¼ inches in diameter and perpendicular. The cupola through which access is had to the roof is reached from below, and is the central ventilator to the building.

FRAME.

The carpentry is of the style used in modern bridge building, and is upon the truss principle, which throws almost the entire weight of the structure and its contents upon the outer walls. Its stability depends upon the strength of the suspension rods, and the longitudinal strength of the timber. The braces in every case are as long as they could be used, and placed in gains at the ends, and are not morticed, but heavily nailed.

When any of the timber needed splicing to increase its length; if it was soft wood it was put together on the double bevel principle, B; if hard wood, it was done on the ship-lap "gain and key plan," A, as shown in accompanying illustration.

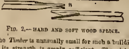


FIG. 2.—HARD AND SOFT WOOD SPLICE.

The *Timber* is unusually small for such a building, but its strength is amply sufficient. The girts to which the siding is nailed, being only three feet from center to center, render it, with its thorough

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bracing, almost as inflexible as iron. The *Siding* is pine, planed, matched, and afterwards battened and painted.

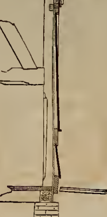

FIG. 3.—SECTION OF ROLLING DOORS.

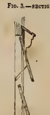

FIG. 4.—SEC. OF WINDOW.

The *Doors* are of pine, and hung on rollers at the top. The frames are two inches thick, put together with iron bolts that run the whole width. The panels are an inch thick, fitted into a groove at the top, but outside of the rail at the bottom, as seen in fig. 4, causing all water to flow from them, and yet have the appearance of a panel door.

The *Windows* have sashes that hang near the lap, the bottom pushing outwards, as shown in fig. 4, and are glazed. They have to be fastened open, but they fasten themselves shut.

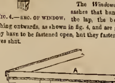

FIG. 5.—CUPOLA AND CORNICE.

The roof is nearly flat on the top, for fourteen feet, sloping seven each side of the center—surmounted by a *Ventilating Cupola*, (figure 5,) and two *Ventilators on Emerson's Plan*, with ornamental brackets, figure 6. This portion of the roof is covered with Russell's Patent Roofing, laid upon inch hemlock, well nailed to joists 2x12 inches. The slope from the center is only four inches each way, but water runs from it readily, and from its exposed situation snow cannot accumulate in winter.

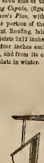

FIG. 6.—VENTILATOR.

The other portions of the roof are of spruce shingle, laid upon inch hemlock, with a steep pitch for the greater part of its length, and curves out at the eaves to give a greater projection from the building with the same amount of roofing, and give a finished look to the design, as seen in figure 7.

The eave troughs are built with the other portions of the roof, and form the cornice. The conductors from the cornice form an ornamental bracket, and running down the corner, give an additional finish.

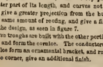

FIG. 7.—MAIN CORNICE.

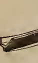

FIG. 8.—WATER TABLE.

The barn has a projection, as seen in figure 8, and also in the elevation, that not only adds to the finish of the siding, but protects the masonry.

The approach to the doors on the west is graded to a rise of one foot in ten, and extends to within eight feet of the main building. The protection wall is about four feet in height and two feet thick, sloping against the bank.

The area between the protection wall and the building is bridged, giving a free circulation of air to the basement, as seen in the sectional drawing.

The cost of the entire structure was about $1,200.

THE KOHL-RABI.

SEVERAL times in years past, we have called the attention of our readers, and particularly those whose interest it is to furnish a large amount of food for stock, to a root which we considered almost invaluable for this purpose, and particularly adapted to our climate. While many succeed with the Turnip, and all may succeed in favorable seasons, and with proper culture, yet it must be admitted that our climate is far less favorable to its growth and maturity, than the humid climate of England. In the *Kohl-Rabi* we have a root exactly suited to our needs. It will endure the hottest, dryest weather, and never fail of producing a large crop. It is perfectly hardy, and no ordinary frost injures it in the least, so that there need be no hurry about storing. Then it bears transplanting well, and this is the best mode of growing, so that there need be no failure on account of bad seed, no bare spots to disfigure the field or lessen the crop. Unlike the Turnip, it gives no unpleasant taste to milk or butter, and is relished by all kinds of stock. Messrs. LAWSON sum up the advantages of *Kohl-Rabi* over the best Swede Turnip, in the following terms:

"Its advantages over the Swedes are, that cattle, and especially horses, are fonder of it; the leaves are better food; it bears transplanting better than any other root; insects do not injure it; drouth does not prevent its growth; it stores quite as well or better; it stands the winter better; and it affords food later in the season, even in June."

The more we have tested the Kohl-Rabi, the better we are pleased with it, becoming more and more convinced of its peculiar adaptation to our hot, dry climate, and the wants of American farmers. The last number of the *Irish Farmers' Gazette* recommends its more general culture by the farmers of that country, and gives the following as the best mode of treatment. Of course our late springs and rapid-growing seasons would make so early planting impracticable and unnecessary. For sowing in the seed-bed in this latitude, the first of May is sufficiently early.

"Every intelligent farmer who knows the value of root crops, knows also that it is injudicious to limit his cultivation of that important class of plants to one kind. Were it for no other purpose than merely to spread the busy season of sowing over as wide a period as possible, so that there would not be too much to do at once, a diversity is desirable; but it is still more so from the fact that the effects produced on stock are greater when we have a diversity at command, than when we are confined to only one or two kinds. Some kinds of roots are good for one purpose; others for another purpose; some kinds are suitable for consumption at one period, others at a later period, and others, again, still later. Another advantage is that a variety of roots lessens the risk of loss of a supply of winter food from the failure,—total or partial,—of any one kind, and hence the judicious cultivator will not limit himself to one or even two kinds of root crops.

Believing, as we do, that root culture is of the most essential consequence, we proceed to describe briefly the cultivation of an extremely valuable variety of this class; it being necessary to commence operations at the present time, as will be seen in the course of the following remarks.

Although Kohl-Rabi has been partially cultivated for many years, especially in England and Ireland, it is only of late that its value has become generally known, that is, comparatively so; because there are still many farmers, extensive growers of root crops, who are yet unacquainted with it. This plant is sometimes designated the "turnip-stemmed cabbage," the "Hungarian turnip," as well as other names; but its proper designation is that under which it was first introduced, viz., Kohl-Rabi.

There are eleven varieties in cultivation, those best suited for field culture being the Late Green or White Kohl-Rabi, the Late Purple, the Oblong Green, the Oblong Purple, and the Giant Green Globe; the latter, recently introduced from Germany, being highly spoken of. Kohl-Rabi may be grown on any turnip soil, but it thrives best on heavy lands, even when these are of too stiff a nature for turnip cultivation. The preparatory operations during autumn and spring are the same as those for turnips, &c.

Kohl-Rabi seed may be sown in the end of April, or beginning of May, in the same manner as turnip seed; but the better plan is to grow the plants in a seed-bed, transplanting them when they are six or eight inches high into drills in the field. The seed-bed should be dry, and manured in autumn or during winter, and the place chosen should be a sheltered spot, open to the sun. In the end of February or during March sow the seed, in the bed, thinly in drills, 12 inches apart. This permits the use of the hoe afterwards, for the purpose of keeping the beds clear of weeds, as well as stirring the soil, which promotes the growth of the young plants. A second sowing may be made in the middle of April, and a third sowing in the end of May or beginning of June. A bed six yards square will afford sufficient plants for one acre (statute) of land, and eight ounces of seed will be necessary for the seed-bed. The first sowing will be ready to be transplanted in May, the second sowing in June, and the third towards the end of July or beginning of August.

The plants will be taken from the first sown seed-bed, and dibbled in about 16 or 18 inches apart along the top of the drills. Moist weather is best for transplanting. If "clubbing," or warts, each containing a small maggot, is found on the plants in the seed-bed—similar to the "clubbing" common on cabbage plants,—it has been recommended to dip the stems, as the plants are lifted from the seed bed, in the following composition; fresh soot, one gallon; powdered saltpetre, one pound; water being added 'to reduce it to the consistency of coal tar.'

The plants obtained from the second and third sowings will not produce as heavy crops as that from the first sowing. It will be necessary, therefore, when transplanting, to dibble in the late plants closer than in the case of the first sown. Those transplanted in June will be dibbled fourteen to sixteen inches apart, and those in July or beginning of August, from twelve to fourteen inches. The after cultivation consists in the frequent use of the horse-hoe, until the leaves meet in the drills, with the hand hoe to stir the soil between the plants in the lines.

The leaves of Kohl-Rabi are quite as valuable for feeding purposes as the bulbs, and both 'are about twice as valuable as ordinary turnips, and materially surpass the best Swedes.' The plant also stands intense frost, and as it keeps well, either stored or in the field, it is extremely valuable for spring use in the case of fattening sheep or ewes. It does not affect milk or butter when used as food for cows. If the plant is stored in November, like turnips, &c., the storing process need not proceed faster than the consumption of the leaves will admit, as it would be improper to waste the leaves, considering their value as food; while the frost-resisting properties of the bulb render it unnecessary to store early, merely for the purpose of saving the bulbs from damage.

Kohl-Rabi is relished by every description of stock. Sheep may be folded upon the crop where it grew, or the bulbs may be given to them sliced in boxes; for cattle the bulbs require to be sliced or pulped, and steamed or boiled for pigs.

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HAMES AND COLLARS.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—In a late issue of your journal, was a letter from H. R., Drummondville; and as it had reference to the horse, it claimed my attention, and I must say that I fully and heartily agree with him in every word that he has written on the subject. I have for years noticed the defect in the hames everywhere offered for sale, and never could, until last year, find any to please me, and then I bought some in Montreal, to which the collar is attached and the draft placed just high enough to be comfortable for a horse to wear. With the hames of all my plow horses I am obliged to wear a very short strap at the top and a very long one at the bottom, or longer hames than would otherwise be necessary, with a pad at the top, thereby keeping the draft hook, or tug, as high as I want them to save the points of the poor horses' shoulders, which suffer greatly when the draft is so low as to make the hames and collar stand perpendicular, and therefore catch every action or motion of the shoulder bone, causing the horse to work in misery. If these remarks, added to what H. H. has written, (and I think he need not have been ashamed to give his name in full,) will have the effect of causing horse owners and hame manufacturers to consider the subject, they will not have been written in vain.

There is another portion of a horse's rig so nearly allied to the hames that I may be excused for giving my opinion with regard to it, and that is the collar, of which there are many varieties. I may begin, first, with the great heavy Scotch collar, weighing about a stone weight, with a side of heavy leather for a cap, and a bundle of straw and a bag of hair in each side, and capable of causing and holding a gallon of sweat. Then there is the English collar, which is about half the weight, and therefore twice as good, and then the French collar, of Lower Canada, which is a very small, narrow pad, attached to the hame, and weighing about a pound. This I consider better than either, and use them for my own driving. With the large collar the shoulders are never dry in warm weather, for they are so heavy and broad, and have such a large cap, that they keep the shoulder all the time covered, while, on the contrary, the smaller and lighter the collar the less sweat is raised and the shoulder so little covered that it soon dries. Rather than use the large, heavy caps referred to, I would use, in rain, a light oil cloth cover, and in snow, a racoon, or some other small skin, which could be taken off at pleasure. Some people may think that the small pad I recommend insufficient, and that sore shoulders must follow, but it is no such thing. I have seen hundreds of both horses and mules working with the naked hames alone, and never saw a scalded shoulder from them. Of course they are made a little different from ours, and better fitted to the animal. R. L. DENISON.

Dover Court, Toronto, C. W., 1861.

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PULLING STUMPS—USE OF LIME.

MR. RURAL:—I notice H. T. B. says the pulling my stumps cost [illegible] cents each. That was about the cost for two men and the machine; then I found two teams and my four men, hired by the year, helped all the time, and sometimes I had another man. Digging the earth from the stump was far more labor, after the stump was suspended, than the pulling it, and the earth had to be taken off in order to fill up the hole, so as to let the stump down in order to turn it over. They were raised by a screw machine, and often the earth came up from 5 to 6 feet deep, and from 16 to 17 feet square, and such required a great deal of labor to clean the earth from. We found those where the trees had been just cut down took far less labor to clean from the earth than those that had been cut ten years. The earth was loose around those newly cut, while on the others it was both hard and tough. On land like mine, where the white oak stumps will last in the ground for 30 or 40 years, and the black walnuts may, for any thing I know, last 100 years, it pays well to pull them.

I only put 40 to 50 bushels unslaked lime to the acre in my early liming. Latterly I have put as much as 80 to 100 bushels, and I believe that pays best. Lime on such soil as mine will improve the crops for 15 or 20 years, if the land is not cropped with grain continually. Lime lasts much the longest where the sub-soil is stiff clay,—on porous sub-soils it soon sinks too deep.

Near Geneva, N. Y., 1861. JOHN JOHNSTON.

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Rural Spirit of the Press.

Experience with Hedge Plants.

A SHAKER correspondent of *Field Notes* gives the result of thirty-five years experience with various hedge plants by their society. The honey locust would not bear cutting well, but died out in spots, and made "the worst fence row that ever mortal man undertook to clear up." Then he says:—"We tried the sweet brier; it made a pretty hedge, but was too weak to turn cattle; and then large patches died out, and we give it up. Then we tried the crab apple, but it would not bear cutting nor grow thick enough to make a fence. We then tried the buckthorn, which made a tolerably good inside fence around an orchard, but it took about fifteen years. We also tried all the different kinds of thorns that we could get, but never got a hedge that would turn stock." With the Osage Orange they have had ten years experience and have succeeded well—having now four hundred and fifty rods of good hedge. It is needless to say that it has been well tended and trimmed, as without this no one can grow a hedge worth anything.

Cheese Making in Onondaga.

ELISHA PECK, of Onondaga Co., thus describes his process of cheese making, in the State Agricultural Society's Transactions:

My process in making is briefly as follows: After my milk is all ready in a large cheese tub, I put in the rennet, and stir it thoroughly with the hand. I let it stand thirty or forty minutes, and cut it with a long thin bladed knife. I let it stand about one hour, when I dip it into a strainer, lying over a sink, and cut it a few times; I leave it till morning. I take the same course with the morning's milk as mentioned above. In the morning cut both curds very fine for scalding; I put in the morning curd first to scald; after that is well warmed up, I put my evening's curd into a whey heated a little over blood heat; when I think it sufficiently scalded, I dip it into a strainer laid over the sink, and let it drain quite dry. I take a common sized teacup even full of fine solar salt, and put one teacup full to every twenty pounds of curd; after mixing the salt well with curd, I put to press, and let it stand twenty-four hours. I keep twenty-six cows; make from 250 to 260 cheeses in the heat of season.

"Chester County Butter."

"S. E. M.," writing to the *Country Gentleman*, says:—"The best butter in this country is admitted by connoisseurs to be made in the dairies of Chester and Delaware counties in Pennsylvania, from meadows a hundred years in grass, and which the owners never think of plowing up. The sod is said to be a foot thick, and consequently little affected by drouth. This butter is appropriated by the markets of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and a person once accustomed to its aroma and flavor, becomes fastidious for life in that article. The dairy-people work their butter with a damp cloth, upon a marble or hardwood slab, (instead of a bowl or ladle,)—rinsing and wringing the cloth in cold water as often as it becomes saturated with milk. The butter will not become waxy or salvy by this process, as it is made perfectly dry, with half the manipulation. A single trial will convince of this. Of course the butter must be salted and cooled, and time allowed for the salt to be entirely dissolved, before it is worked for packing or for table. The cloth must be close in texture, and not at all linty—a lump of ice will prevent the butter becoming oily in very warm weather. An ounce and a half will be found about the right quantity of salt for a pound of butter by this process, as the cloth extracts more salt than the ladle.

Colic in Horses.

THIS disease, says the *Valley Farmer*, is a very common one, and if taken in time may be easily cured in most cases. It is not unfrequently confounded with inflammation of the bowels, but is easily distinguished as follows: Colic has no increase of the pulse, which is not over fifty a minute; the animal often rolls; the disease intermits, and there is but little fever. With inflammation of the bowels there is much fever; the pulse is sometimes a hundred a minute; the attack is gradual, and the disease does not intermit.

When colic arises from bad food, a pint or so of a solution of saleratus will often afford entire relief. As it assumes more of a spasmodic character, peppermint and ginger may be added. We have used, with entire and immediate success, a small spoonful of saleratus, the same quantity of ginger, and a teaspoonful of peppermint, added to a pint of nearly boiling hot water, and given from a junk bottle. Powdered charcoal is one of the best and safest medicines for any disease resulting from derangement of digestion, and two or three ounces or more, mixed with water, may be given at any time with great advantage.

Inflammation of the bowels is generally increased by irritating medicines. A drink of slippery elm, hourly, giving the horse but little food, and letting him stand, is safe treatment.

Sunshine for Corn.

WE again present RURAL readers with a clipping from Mr. RANDALL's essay on Corn Culture:

As corn, more than any other of our cereals, requires, during the whole period of its growth, an unstinted supply of sunshine, not only over the surface of the field, but down, in, through, and among it, the economy of planting should always, as far as circumstances will permit, be adapted to this requirement; the row in the field running as nearly east and west as may be, that the grown and lower portions of the stalks may have the full benefit of the morning and evening sun. During the corn-growing season, the sun during the middle of the day is at an altitude so nearly vertical, that its rays find their way down through the foliage, and between the rows very readily. If instead of planting their corn in hills, *rowed* both ways, four feet apart, two stalks in a hill, our farmers would plant in *drills*, six feet apart, running always east and west, having the stalks from ten to twelve inches distant from each other, they would soon find the benefit of this mode of culture, both in the excess of crops and the earlier maturity of the grain. A prodigious yield of pumpkins may be obtained from a field thus planted, and as the vine of the pumpkin draws more than eighty per cent. of its nourishment from the atmosphere, they return a good deal more than value received to the soil, in the grateful shade of their broad leaves during the fierce heat of a mid-summer's day.

An old farmer, of long practical experience, once argued to us that actual sunshine was by no means a necessity of the best development of Indian corn, provided it was supplied with plenty of common day-light. In order to test our positions fairly, we planted twenty hills of the ordinary Kentucky gourd seed corn, on the north side of a close board fence ten feet high, and running due east and west. On the south side of the fence, we planted a like number of hills of the same corn. As from April to September, the sun rose and set north of our parallel, of course the corn on that side got a little sunshine in spite of us. Nevertheless, with exactly the same culture as its neighbor over the fence received, it only attained two-thirds the height, not half the size of stalk, and matured ten days later, yielding one very modest ear per stalk, while the south side stalks gave us in almost every instance three; one on each stalk being invariably larger than any three we could find over the fence.

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Inquiries and Answers.

SCRATCHES IN SHEEP.—Boil one pod of red pepper in a pint of water five minutes, and strain. When milk warm, add one tablespoonful of Epsom salts, and drench the sheep with it. This is a certain relief. To prevent a relapse, give succulent food, or turn the sheep on green wheat or grass.—H. A. M., *Hebron, Ohio*, 1861.

FEEDING OATS TO SHEEP.—Noticing several inquiries in the RURAL relative to the value of oats as feed for sheep, together with statements of those who attribute mortality in their flocks to the use of this grain, I am induced to briefly relate my experience. On the 1st of February last, I had 164 fine wool ewes, that I prized above money, to which I began feeding oats. Up to that date they had been given corn, and were in prime order. In about two weeks, a decline in condition was observable, the majority of the flock coughed, sneezed, and refused to eat. Very soon they began to die. A post-mortem examination was instituted, and carefully carried out, which revealed the difficulty to the satisfaction of all who witnessed it. Oats and hulls were found lodged throughout the nostrils, and in the cavities of the head, and inflammation had completed the work. In some of the sheep, the oats had gathered so that they could be removed by the half dozen, and the membranous linings of the head were charged with blood. Have lost, at present date, 23. During past years, have fed oats, and lost sheep after their use. Did not know then the cause, but now consider the foregoing as sufficient.—NORTON DYER, *Rush, N. Y., April* 26, 1861.

Rural Notes and Items.

THE SEASON—CROP PROSPECTS.—In all this region the season is still backward—so much so that comparatively little of the usual spring work has been performed. April has been a cold month, and otherwise discouraging to farmers wishing to plow and plant largely, though favorable for grain and grass. As we write—on the last day of the month—a cold rain storm prevails, and overcoats are in demand. May will be gladly welcomed, in the hope that it will bring clearer skies and more genial atmosphere—weather which will yet enable farmers, by extra effort, to sow and plant in season to obtain good returns in autumn.

The Wheat Crop of this section—and, so far as we learn, of Western and Central New York—is improving in appearance. Grass is starting finely in well cared for meadows, promising a good yield of an important crop. Letters and other advices relative to the Growing Crops in distant parts of the country are generally favorable. The wheat crop is believed to promise unusually well—the papers from most wheat growing States affirming that the prospects are most encouraging for an abundant yield. Judging from present indications, the States which maintain the Union will reap an abundant harvest, and thus be placed in a most prosperous condition, notwithstanding the War which seems destined to devastate a portion of the country. The prospect of high prices in autumn—not only on account of "troublous times" at home, but the probability of short crops abroad, and perhaps a European War—should stimulate the farmers of the Free States of the North, and of the Canadas also, to produce as largely as possible.

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THE JACKSON CO. (Mich.) AG. SOCIETY has elected the following officers for 1861: *President*—RANSOM E. ALDRICH. *Vice Presidents*—Peter M. Shearer, Waterloo; Jesse Hurd, Henrietta; E. W. Taylor, Rives; J. C. Southworth, Tompkins; Stephen H. Ludlow, Springport; Wm. D. Remington, Grass Lake; Joshua Clements, Leoni; M. Shoemaker, Jackson; Marvin Derrill, Blackman; Joseph Younglove, Summit; Chester Wall, Sandstone; Norman Allen, Parma; M. L. Ray, Concord; Wm. Tefft, Spring Arbor; J. L. Butterfield, Brooklyn; James Helley, Napoleon; Aldee Hewitt, Columbia; S. H. Holmes, Liberty; B. C. Hatch, Hanover; James McMillen, Pulaski. *Cor. Secretary*—Hernando C. Mead, Jackson. *Rec. Secretary*—Walter Bodlington, Jackson. *Treasurer*—R. F. Latimer, Jackson. *Executive Committee*—S. O. Knapp, Jackson; James DePuy, Spring Arbor; Robert H. Anderson, Rives; A. H. Delamater, Columbia; Richard T. Grego, Liberty; Morgan Case, Brooklyn. The Annual Fair is to be held on the Society's fine Show Grounds, in the City of Jackson, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of September next—the Premiums and Arrangements for which indicate a progressive spirit.

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SENECA CO. AG. SOCIETY.—For several years past the Annual Fairs of this Society have been held at Waterloo, but at a recent meeting of the Board of Managers, it was decided to hold the next Fair at Ovid, on the 18th, 19th and 20th of Sept. The Waterloo Observer states that there was entire unanimity with regard to the location, and should the results of the Fair prove as advantageous as is anticipated, our County Fairs will, in all probability, alternate hereafter between the different ends of the County. We learn that the Ovid Agricultural Association has rented, for a term of years, about 18 acres of land in the immediate vicinity of Ovid, which will be fitted up permanently for a Fair Ground, on which County and Horse Fairs will hereafter be held. The position of Ovid is favorable to the holding of a Fair, and we are surprised that suitable grounds have not been selected before.

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ABOUT HORSES.—To be kept in a healthy condition, every horse should be exercised regularly—say two hours daily.——It is estimated that there are 6,000,000 horses in the U. States.——A tight girth that is not elastic, fastened around the body of a plunging horse, will entirely prevent rearing and jumping. Vicious animals want room to swell, and the tight girth checks it.——One end of a chain looped around the neck of a baulky horse, and the other attached to a powerful team, is said to cure the worst cases of obstinacy. Should not be surprised if it did—especially if the team were started, for either the horse would [illegible]——It is claimed that a handful of dry wood ashes, in feed once a week, given to a horse, will usually kill worms, but a more powerful medicine is the soaking of their grain over night in a solution of basswood bark for two or three mornings, and then physicking.

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DON'T KILL THE BIRDS!—A writer in the N. E. Farmer is severely after all who destroy the birds—the sweet songsters of spring, and protectors of fruits and vegetables. Addressing those who "can't find anything to do but prowl around, inflicting pain and death on the innocent birds, robbing earth of its music and animated beauties," he says—"You have lived too long, already. Instead of marble, you deserve a white birch slab, with this epitaph:

'Here lies at rest
A worthless pest,
Who had no soul to lose or save;
And these four words,
HE KILLED THE BIRDS,
Proclaim his worth who fills this grave.'"

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"KIDDER'S GUIDE TO APIARIAN SCIENCE"—This is the title of a work of 175 pages, claiming to be a "Practical Treatise in every department of Bee Culture and Bee Management"—a copy of which we have received from the author, Mr. K. P. KIDDER, of Burlington, Vt. A glance at its pages indicates that the work contains many interesting facts and suggestions, but we will express no opinion in regard to its merits until after a careful perusal. Mr. K.'s advertisement in this paper will attract the attention of apiarians.

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MUSICAL COW BELLS.—It is said that cow bells of rolled sheet iron, 10 inches deep, with a mouth 3 by 6 inches, can be distinctly heard from three to five miles. A farmer in England provides all his cows with bells tuned to different notes in the scale, and the whole running through several octaves. A visitor to this farm is charmed by the music, as well as the sleek cattle. Sometimes he hears several notes in unison, then a slight discord, and then a sweet harmony, and all varied by distance, and by the rising and falling of the breeze.

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PATENT COW MILKERS.—We have inquiries as to where these can be bought. Do not know of any which we can recommend, and very much doubt whether there is a good machine for milking (except that in the form of ADAM or EVE,) in the country. If there is, we are open to conviction and conversion.

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WAYNE CO. HORSE FAIR.—At a recent meeting of the Managers of the Wayne Co. Ag. Society, it was unanimously resolved to hold a Horse Fair, on their Grounds in Lyons, on the 3d and 4th days of July ensuing, and to offer above $800 in cash premiums. So we are advised by Mr. Secretary KNOWLES.

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RURAL GLEANINGS.—Late English papers announce that, in consequence of declining health, Mr. JONAS WEBB, the celebrated breeder of South Downs, has resolved to retire—his entire flock being offered for sale at auction, without reserve.——The Board of Agriculture in the Province of New Brunswick will hold an Exhibition, Oct. 1—4, at Sussex, and offer $3,000 in premiums.——At Bangor, Me., a hog that measures 5 feet 6 inches high, 9 feet 7 inches long, 7 feet 5 inches around, and weighs 1,600 lbs., is on exhibition. Great porcine, that!——At Mr. MOTLEY's recent sale of Alderneys, 7 full blood cows and heifers brought an average of $165 each, and one $280. Nineteen grade Alderneys brought an average of $70 each.——A man in Penn Yan, N. Y., has invented a machine that husks, shells, cleans, and puts corn in to bags.——A Western wool grower who has suffered somewhat from dogs, keeps a worthless slut tied up on his farm, and surrounds her with meat which has strychnine in it. He has dead dogs to bury every day in the week, but considers this ounce of prevention better than a pound of cure.

☞ WESTERN AND SOUTHERN MONEY.—In the present deranged state of the currency, we are unable to use Western and Southern money, as our bankers will not purchase it at any rate of discount. Agents and Subscribers who cannot obtain New York, New England, Pennsylvania, or Canada Money, will please send us *U. S. Postage Stamps*, as they are far preferable to any uncurrent bank bills.

HORTICULTURAL.

THE FLOWER GARDEN.

SOWING SEEDS. — Annuals are propagated exclusively from seed. They are sown after two ways: the one in the borders where they are intended to remain; the other in prepared beds, from whence they are transplanted to the flower garden. The former plan, although the most simple and most ordinarily adopted, has many inconveniences; one of the principal of which is, that the ground is occupied for a long period before they arrive at perfection. It would, therefore, be the more advisable, if it were possible, to sow all annuals in prepared beds, and afterwards transplant; but there are some, such as poppies and similar-rooted plants, that do not bear transplanting, so that these, under any circumstances, must be sown where they are to flower. It is also essential, in order to ensure success in raising seeds of any kind, to bear the following important rule in mind. That the smaller the seed, the less deeply should it be covered with earth; indeed, some seeds are so fine that they ought only to be sprinkled slightly over the ground, and should the weather at the time be very dry, a thin layer of damp moss ought to be placed over them till they begin to germinate; but there are few hardy annuals that require such extreme attention as this, such care being more intended for the raising of Calceolaria and other minute seeds in pot-culture.

BIENNIALS are those plants, principally hardy ones, that do not generally flower until the second summer's growth, and when properly planted out grow most vigorously the first summer and autumn, then bloom profusely the second season and die. The section includes some splendid flowers for effect, scarcely equalled in any other for decoration either in the open beds or in pots. Those which are inclined to an annual style of growth should be sown not earlier than June and July, to avoid grossness of growth, which is unfavorable for severe winters; such are Wallflowers, Canterbury Bells, Borage, Foxglove, Œnothera, Honesty, Sweet Williams, Hollyhocks, Sweet Scabious, Dianthus corymbosus, French Honeysuckle; and those inclined to a perennial or triennial duration, may be sown late in May to obtain extra size and vigor; such are Campanula pyramidalis, blue and white, Valerian, some species of Dianthus, Verbascum, Rose Campion, Antirrhinum, Brompton Stocks, &c.

ZINNIA ELEGANS, DOUBLE-FLOWERED VARIETIES.—These are without exception the most remarkable and unexpected novelties, forming very beautiful additions to the class of annual flowers, and differing from the usual kinds with singled rayed blossoms, in having the central yellow tubular florets transformed into spathulate or oblong petals, regularly imbricated to the center, as seen in a well-formed double French Marigold, or elegant Lilliputian Dahlia, each individual blossom forming a rosette-like outline, and embracing distinct purple, light rose, red, orange, deep rose, buff, and mottled rose colors, which, being produced true to each variety from seed, will prove extremely handsome, and useful for the grouping of colors in the flower garden. The rich petal tints of the Zinnia tribe are well known for their brilliance, in connection with a neat, erect, and compact style of growth.

BLOTCHED AND MOTTLED PANSIES.—These are exceedingly novel, and distinct from the well-known German varieties, which were comparatively small and indifferent. The present varieties are large and full-sized flowers, of fine form and picturesque colors. The attractive character of these kinds will add an interesting feature to groups of early spring and summer flowers.

ASTERS.—Asters should be sown in April and May, as when sown earlier they do not advance more, and on receiving a check, they are subject to be injured by the green-fly or aphis. The seed should be sown on a spent hot-bed, or in pots within a close pit or frame, and when an inch high they should again be transplanted in fine soil, which should be spread over a discarded hot-bed, from whence they can be bedded out when about three to four inches high. Select an opportunity after showery weather and the ground in good order, attend to watering, and after this period, if the weather proves unfavorably dry, the least check affords encouragement to the insects, and it is then advisable to sprinkle or syringe the plants occasionally with tobacco water, especially in the center of each plant. Many failures in the culture of Asters are attributable to those premature checks in growth, and consequent attacks of the insects alluded to. Moist and genial weather is always observed to be most favorable to this tribe of plants, hence the importance of the cautions here named.

Truffaut's French Asters are undoubtedly the finest that have been introduced, and far surpassing the old German varieties, their size, brilliancy of colors, and habit of growth being far in advance of others. Among them we also now possess different sections, such as those with quilled petals, the Pæony-flowered, and the Chrysanthemum-flowered, which last section too much can scarcely be said in commendation of, the flowers of which are as beautiful as any in the French or Truffaut section; producing large, full and double well-formed flowers, in connection with a dwarf compact spreading habit; in short, they are one of the finest sections, with a dense, vigorous, short growth, fine foliage and noble flowers, unlike the Bouquet Aster, which appears so fine in Germany, yet fails, for some indefinable reason of climate or air, to give out its reputed beauty in English gardens; but the New Dwarf Chrysanthemum-flowered now offered has proved uniformly superb.

Truffaut's splendid Asters include the following sections as possessing great beauty,—1st. Perfection: this produces flowers of great size, with longer petals and somewhat reflexed, growing from two to three feet high. 2d. Perfection Globe: this also is remarkable for its size and fullness of petals, with a semi-globular outline. 3d. Chrysanthemum-flowered, (dwarf variety, one foot.) This is not so large as the preceding kinds, but exceedingly pretty, with reflexed petals, and more numerous side flowers than other kinds. 4th. Pæony-flowered: the flowers in this class are much more globular by their incurved petals; grow from 1½ to 2 feet high. 5th. Imbricated: this highly interesting variety is distinct from all others, the petals being uniformly tiled throughout, each one on the other, to the center of each blossom.

The Crowned, or Two Colored Asters.—A new section, which has advanced to four varieties; the one first introduced had full double flowers, with beautiful white quilled petals in the center, surrounded with smooth large crimson petals, and these again resting upon a circular fringe or band of green leaf-bracts, forming a unique outline or series of crimson, green, and white flower-like rays; it now comprises lavender, violet, crimson, and rose, with white center.

English Quilled Asters are the same as exhibited so beautifully in the rich array of colors at the Crystal Palace Exhibition. The full half globular style of the flower-heads is much superior in effect to the old quilled varieties; and the diversity of color and self-apparent contrast is a valuable feature in forming a correct idea of the relation and harmony of colors between the neutral and higher tints.

New Giant Emperor Asters possess flowers of great size, very double, and of fine form.

STOCKS.—Treatment very similar to Asters. The danger is not so much to be feared from the green-fly as with them; but in the case of all annuals which are sown in pots within the forcing house or frames, it is of the most vital importance to have them perfectly free from the attack of the green-fly previously to planting them out. Asters and Stocks have become almost indispensable for late summer and autumn ornament, and the success or failure in their culture depends upon attention to their first stages of growth. The three main points of caution for these, and indeed for all half-hardy annuals, raised in forcing-houses or pits, are: 1st, preservation from insects; 2d, no sudden check of growth by too long or sudden exposure; and 3d, a gradual hardening before planting out in genial moist weather.

The *Large-flowering*, German, ten week, are great improvements on the old sorts; their colors are more pure and decided, and superior in the size of flowers, truss, and habit.

The *Pyramidal improved large-flowering* is another section, producing splendid trusses of flowers, and a style of growth that is undoubtedly in advance of the old pyramidals.

The new *Hybrid Giant Cape* proves to be the most magnificent ever introduced, commencing to flower with single stems about nine months after being sown.

The new *Hybrid Perpetual* will last several years, and if sown early in Spring, will flower the following Autumn; for Spring flowering, it should be sown end of June or July.

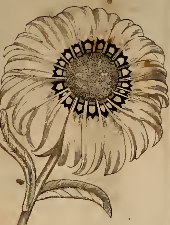
The *White Intermediate.* The universally admired, and well-known *London Scarlet Intermediate*, seen in nearly every window and balcony in the spring months, and the only one grown for the purpose, is here reproduced in its next most desirable and beautiful color in contrast of *pure white*, with a hardier constitution and improved robust habit, approaching to the Brompton in its style, but otherwise in its most valuable features, possessing the early and free-blooming quality, and dense growth of the scarlet variety. It is without exception one of the most desirable and most useful plants for spring and summer decoration yet offered. In addition to its beauty and rich fragrance, it affords a charming and effective contrast to its original type.

The *White Wallflower-leaved.* One of the finest varieties, of dwarf-branching habit, and profusion of snow-white blossoms, finely contrasted with rich green foliage.

The *Bouquet.* This also ranks as one of the most valuable for general culture, being densely branched, and a most abundant and continuous bloomer throughout the summer and autumn months. This, and the preceding variety, are amongst the most suitable for cut flowers, &c.—*E. G. Henderson, London, England.*

SPLENDID GAZANIA.

ONE of the most showy and beautiful bedding plants lately brought to the notice of the lovers of flowers, is the *Gazania splendens.* We have before us a colored plate of this flower, and present our readers with a very fair engraving, though it is far from doing justice to the flower. We see that plants are advertised for sale the present spring by some of our florists. It is thus described in the *London Illustrated Bouquet.*



A new and very beautiful plant, finely adapted for bedding out, and extremely valuable from its dwarf, compact habit, and profusion of orange-colored flowers, appearing all the summer. It is supposed to be a hybrid between the old G. rigens and pavonia or uniflora. The present variety is similar in general growth to G. uniflora, but differs in its dwarf, compact, close-branching habit; it is occasionally suberect, but becomes decumbent by the weight of its blossoms. The stems, which are green with a reddish tint, bear smooth, glossy, oblong-spathulate leaves, furnished here and there with small single or twin side lobes; these leaves are dark green above and silvery white beneath. The blossom heads, which are from three to four inches in diameter, resembling rich golden orange chrysanthemums with gracefully divided margins, are picturesquely marked at the base of each floret with a broad spot of a rich brown chocolate tint upon a black base, and close beside this is a distinct white spot on the same dark ground. These distinct colors produce a rich and highly ornamental effect.

The plants are of the easiest culture, growing in any good soil, yielding a continuous profusion of gorgeous blossoms from June to the latest period in the autumn, requiring no support, affected neither by the "summer's storm nor the autumn's change," closing its magnificent flowers by night and again unfolding them by day, it has few equals for the flower garden. From its free growing habit, its showy blossoms and the profusion in which they are displayed, this will prove one of the greatest additions to our summer blooming plants.

HORTICULTURAL SUFFERINGS.

WE are sometimes sorely annoyed, when attending meetings of Fruit Growers, at the general complaints and fault finding which too often prevail. A foreigner happening in at one of these meetings would conclude at once that this was the most unpromising country in the world for fruit culture, while the fact is there are few lands in the world where fruit is grown with so little care. Sometimes we endure these afflictions without a word, but occasionally we speak out our sentiments. At the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, in Buffalo, last June, we made the following remarks:

"We come together in meetings like this and talk of our difficulties — the pear blight, and the curculio, and the peach worms, and the caterpillars, and the bark lice, and a score of other things too numerous and *too small* to be mentioned,—and the reports are copied into the English journals, and English Horticulturists, who talk less about their evils while they endure more, have got the idea that we are an afflicted people — that Pandora's box of Horticultural plagues must have been opened on our devoted land. While the fact is, we are almost exempt from all great difficulties, and have not yet learned to work, and fight, and conquer success. We have hardly begun to feel the truth of the curse — "thorns and thistles shall bring it forth to thee, and in the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." We all know what a fuss the shepherd made about the lost sheep, and how he left the ninety and nine and went in search of the lost one. So it is with us; we come here, and every one almost has a dead tree about which a great ado must be made, but nothing is said of the ninety and nine that live, and flourish, and bear fruit, that sell some for ten, and some for fifteen, and some for twenty dollars a barrel. When the country was new, fruit was raised without any trouble; but it sold for about nothing. Now it costs a little labor to grow good fruit, and it sells at a high price. Could we grow fruit as easily as it is grown at the tropics, then it would be comparatively worthless, and the effect would be seen on character."

The last number of the *Gardeners' Monthly* calls attention to these suggestions, and uses them as a text for the following sensible remarks, to which we call the especial attention of all our Horticultural friends who are disposed to complain of their hard lot.

"While reading a report of a meeting of the Fruit Growers' Society of Western New York, a year or so ago, we were forcibly struck with a remark of Mr. VICK, to the effect, that, judging by what we hear at horticultural meetings, and read in horticultural journals, one would suppose that all the evils that attend pomological practices in every part of the world, were concentrated and poured out over our devoted land; and yet it is a fact beyond controversy, that we have the finest climate and soil for fruit culture, and perhaps the fewest a[illegible] weakest enemies to contend with tha[illegible] other [illegible]ntry under the sun possesses.

The fact is, with all [illegible] activity, we are in fruit culture a lazy [illegible] to do anything for our trees; in the [illegible] comparatively little. "It won't pay." We [illegible] in trees to-day, and to-morrow we look for the fruit. We have not learned to labor, and have not learned to wait.

In the mechanic arts we have harnessed the lightning, and made steam our bond servant,— and fresh from our victory, we enter our garden plot, intent on similar conquests in the more immediate domain of nature. But she will be victor here. We must bend to her times and her seasons. Conditions of vegetable growth must be studied, and natural laws obeyed, and it is only after the sweat of our brows has watered our labors, that the sweet fruits thereof will spring up to our hand.

We read of the fine and luscious fruits of Europe, but we never think of the immense amount of labor and skill spent on their production, nor dream of the hundreds of enemies that have to be overcome before the well ripened fruit rewards its possessor. We allude not merely to the colder and more inhospitable countries of the north, but include even the celebrated sunny climes of Italy and the south, the inhabitants of which we are accustomed to consider as idle, as it is well possible to be. But if any class is lazy there, it is not the one to which the horticulturist belongs. The Italian gardener is a model of persevering industry. With but a tithe of the science which nations blest with a free press and cheap literature possess, he is, nevertheless, in many respects, the equal of men from the wisest of the others, in sound practical knowledge of the gardening art, derived entirely from steady and laborious experience. Even in England and other portions of Britannia's home dominions, the amount of worry, care, and toil, and trouble, to bring fruit to perfection, is astounding to one uninitiated in the mysteries of the art, when they become in time revealed to him. Not only do the soil and climate oppose him at the onset, but he has a multitude of outside enemies to contend with. He has, in the first place, to surround his orchard of choice fruits with a high wall, to ward off the predations of those to whom hunger and want inspire no law. Then wire worms, and the grubs of cockchafers and bugs attack the roots,— slugs, snails, and myriads of "creeping things" devour the foliage before it is scarcely above ground. Getting larger, red spider, aphides, scale, "American blight," and London only knows what not, attack the top. Scalds, blisters, scales, cankers, mildews, and every evil named in the encyclopedias, fatten on the shoots and leaves. Escaping all these, bullfinches, "tom tits," sparrows, and a host of feathered thieves, eat the buds before they burst; what few are left to flower, late frosts destroy all but a very few, which bear fruit; of these few, the thrushes, blackbirds, "sweet robin red breast," and similar marauders get the best part; even after powder and shot, at an awful expense, have made many of them pay the death penalty, and so many come to the funeral, that the force seems in nowise diminished. After all this, should a few still be left — hornets, wasps, ants, and the "servant girls in the house," (English gardener's worst plagues,) get the best of them, until by the time the Lord of the Manor gets his share, the gardener can tell you he has had no time to be idle, no inclination to leave much to "nature," nor disposition to think whether the operation did or did not 'pay.'"

Horticultural Notes.

THE SEASON.—The weather, during our spring months, has been quite changeable, and perhaps more so than usual. We have had a few very warm days, followed by hard frosts, and the effect upon early flowering bulbs and herbaceous plants has been most disastrous. Indeed, the whole winter has been anything but favorable. Crocuses are now (April 27th) just going out of flower, and, in consequence of the unpleasant weather, have made but a poor show. The Hyacinths are doing a little better, as the weather is now quite favorable. The early Tulips are beginning to show their flowers, and in a few days will be quite gay. Our peach buds, as we have before announced, are destroyed, and we have good reason to believe that the grape has suffered in exposed localities, and even the buds of the pear are declared by some intelligent fruit growers to be somewhat injured. Yesterday a gentleman handed us quite a package that had fallen from his trees. Raspberries, unprotected, are injured. In a week or two, we shall know more of the extent of the injury to fruit by the past winter.

ROSES FOR THE MILLION.—I think I have hit on a way to strike roses so as to place them within the reach of every one. Those who can obtain cuttings now, can have a blaze of bloom next summer, and none can fail, provided they observe the following instructions. As soon as the cuttings are prepared, place them in layers in boxes or pans, and bury with moist sand; place them so as to get a bottom heat of about 70°, no matter whether on pipes, flue, or dung. The only thing to guard against on a flue, is getting the sand too dry, so as to shrivel them, for the secret of striking cuttings in this way is to prevent loss of sap by evaporation. Mine are placed on the top of an underground flue, in a bin with seakale, and covered with leaf soil to prevent the sand drying. After being so placed for a week, I examined them, and to my surprise and delight, I found all callused. I believe many hard wooded things, that are now considered difficult to propagate, may be struck in the same way. I am now trying experiments with other things, on which I hope to report hereafter.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

PRINCE OF WALES RASPBERRY.—Allow me to direct attention to this, with us, the finest of all red raspberries. It is a vigorous grower, a great bearer, and produces fruit of excellent flavor, particularly last season, the worst in this part for hardy fruits of all kinds for many years. I intend to discard all other kinds, and grow nothing but Prince of Wales. On a long row of it, to which the canes were left full length, the crop was very heavy. I never shorten the canes, as I find that by leaving them full length I get greater crops.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

NEW MODE OF GRAFTING.—The French are practicing a new mode of grafting. It can be performed at any season of the year, when sound, mature buds can be had, whether the leaf is in a flowering state or not. It is performed by removing a small piece of bark and wood, leaving a smooth and flat surface, to which a similar piece, containing the bud which is to form the future tree, is fitted, which is sealed over immediately with collodion. This forms a strong impervious cuticle, which secures a free circulation of sap on the approach of warm weather, and a perfect union of the parts.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

Inquiries and Answers.

WORMY CHERRIES.—We have, on our place, a large Black Oxheart cherry tree, which bears well, the fruit ripening from the 1st to the 4th of July. The tree is kept trimmed up in good shape, yet the fruit, though large and fair, is very wormy. Will some one please tell the cause and cure?—W. H. R., *Lockport, Niagara Co., N. Y.*, 1861.

GRAPE HOUSE.—What is considered the healthiest temperature for in-door grapes in summer? Should the foliage be watered, and if so, how often, and how often should the roots be watered? An early answer to the above inquiries will be gratefully received.—M. B., *De Witt, Onondaga Co., N. Y.*, 1861.

On no question is there a greater variety of opinions than on the management of grapes under glass. The best process, we have no doubt, will be proved to be much more simple than has generally been supposed. Indeed, experienced culturists are beginning to realize this fact, and are discarding many old and troublesome notions. The temperature of the house may range from sixty five to ninety degrees. Ventilate from the top. The foliage may be watered without injury, except when in flower, and after the fruit begins to color. While the berries are swelling, water is especially needed. If your border is outside, no artificial watering of the soil will be needed.

FILBERT FLOWERING IN AUTUMN.—My nearest neighb has a Filbert which has never blossomed in the spring blossoms regularly in the fall. You will confer a part favor by indicating a remedy, if there is any, for this case. At the same time, please inform us how to prepa seed of the white or yellow cedar, together with the and mode of planting.—A SUBSCRIBER, *Yates*, 1861.

The Filbert bears male and female blossoms on the plants, and flowers in this latitude in April. The male som is a brown catkin, while the female is a red feath flower. Circumstances, such as transplanting, injury disease, may cause the filbert to blossom in the autumn. we have no idea that this can ever become a habit. W think your friend must have a *Witch Hazel*, instead of *Filbert.* This always flowers in the fall. Cones of the seed of the cedars may be saved by gathering and drying them soon as ripe. The seeds can be kept in a cool place dry, in sand, until early in the spring, when they should b planted in a good, mellow soil. It will be necessary to shad the young plants from the hot sun. In many localities, sma plants can be obtained wild, and transplanted to the garden. This is generally better than growing from seed, particularly for the inexperienced.

OSAGE ORANGE SEEDS, &c.—Would yourself, or some of your readers, be kind enough to give us some information as to the best method of raising an Osage Orange hedge? Perhaps it has been already described, but I have access to the back numbers of only one year. A year ago last June we purchased a pint of seed, and after soaking three days, sowed them in rows, in a bed of light soil. We kept the ground properly moist, but they did not come up for over four weeks, and then not more than half the seed vegetated. What did grow were healthy, and when the leaves fell, the most were six inches in height. We then cut them off about two inches above the ground. In the spring not more than half were living, but we transplanted them to where we wanted our hedge, and during the summer they grew to the height of three feet. We did not cut them off again last fall. Should we have done so? Is there any better way of propagating them than the way we pursued? How far apart should the plants be set? What attention do they need this spring?—K. B. H., *Newton Falls*, 1861.

Pour boiling water upon the seed, and allow it run off. Then keep the seed moist and stirred every day for about a week, when it will begin to sprout. See that it does not ferment, which is likely to be the case, if in a large mass, unless frequently stirred. Some pour warm water on the seed every day, for four or five days, when it will begin to sprout. Another plan is to soak the seed in warm water for a few hours, then spread on the barn floor, four or five inches deep, keeping them moist by covering with wet moss or sacks. C. R. OVERMAN, who has had much experience with the Osage Orange, says "That the most effectual way to prepare the seed for vegetating is to soak it forty eight hours in warm water, (about the close of winter,) and then expose it to hard freezing. Once or twice is sufficient, but care must be taken to spread it out so that all parts may be frozen alike. After this the seed must be kept moist and cool as possible, to prevent sprouting too early, or before the ground or the weath is in proper condition for planting. If seeds are mo sprouted before planting, the roots will be crooked. Afte being frozen, the surest way to keep the seed right is to pu it into an ice-house, and keep it there till within a week the time you wish to plant. It may, however, be kept any cool or shaded place, covered from the mice, and ke moist."

We would advise the taking up of the plants from the seed beds in the autumn. They may be heeled in in some dry spot, the roots and pretty well up the tops being covered with earth, or taken to the cellar and placed in moist earth. Before setting in the hedge-row, the plants should be cut down to within a few inches of the ground. Then they should receive no pruning until the following spring, when they should be cut to within about six inches of the ground line, and a few buds above the previous cutting. The distance at which to set plants is a disputed point. Some think a foot apart in a single row is the best plan, while others would give about double this number of plants to the same space.

Domestic Economy.

COOKING APPLES, PUDDINGS, Etc.

EDS. RURAL NEW-YORKER:—I noticed in your paper of March 3d, "a new way of cooking apples." I think *I* have a nicer way of doing it, viz: Pare fine mellow apples, and with a piece of *tin*, made in the form of a *tube*, punch out the core, leaving the rest of the apple whole. Place the apples in a tin or earthen plate, fill the cavity with coffee sugar, and set in the oven. When they begin to cook, take a spoon and baste them frequently with their own juice, till done. *These* you may compare with strawberries or *ripe* peaches.

I have a few recipes I would like to send you. Perhaps *some* might profit by them. These I have tried and *know* them to be *good*.

COCOANUT PUDDING.—Make a custard with four eggs; 1 quart of milk, and sugar of course; grate one-half of a cocoanut, and stir it into the custard with two crackers rolled fine. Bake in a quick oven.

FLOUR PUDDING.—Two and a half coffee cups flour; butter, size of an egg; 1 teacup sugar; 1 teacup sweet milk; two eggs, well beaten; 1 teaspoon soda; 2 teaspoons cream tartar. Bake or steam it, and eat with a sauce made in the following manner: Take a piece of butter the size of an egg; two spoonfuls sugar; one teaspoonful flour; stir together and pour on boiling water. Season with nutmeg or lemon.

COTTAGE PUDDING.—One cup coffee sugar; one egg; two spoonfuls melted butter; 1 cup sweet milk; 1 teaspoon of tartar; half teaspoon soda; two cups of flour. Bake half an hour. Eaten with pudding sauce.

JOHNNY CAKE.—Two quarts sour milk; 1 cup sugar; half cup butter; three eggs; meal to make a thin batter; teaspoon soda.—MRS. S. C. PARTRIDGE, *Bedford, Mich.*, 1861.

CRULLERS, GINGERBREAD, &c.

MAGGIE thinks every body ought to know how to make doughnuts without having them absorb the fat. She makes them by the bushel, yet is never troubled with any but light ones. Here is her recipe: One cup of sugar; half cup of butter; 2 cups of sour cream; 1 teaspoonful of soda; 4 eggs: flour sufficient to roll out. Excellent.

CRULLERS.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of soda in half a cup of sour milk, and strain it upon half a pint of flour. Mix four large spoonfuls of melted butter with six spoonfuls of sugar that has been rolled smooth; four beaten eggs and one nutmeg. When stirred well, add the mixed flour and milk, and additional flour to render them just stiff enough to roll out. If you wish to have the crullers very rich, omit the milk and soda. Fry in hot lard,—no danger of soaking the fat, if it is of proper heat.

THE VERY BEST KIND OF GINGERBREAD.—One cup of sugar; 1 cup of butter; 1 do of sour milk; 1 do of common molasses; 4 cups of sifted flour; 1 tablespoonful of ginger, and 2 teaspoonfuls of saleratus dissolved in a large spoonful of water. It is improved by adding the grated rind of a lemon. Stir the butter and sugar to a cream, add four well beaten eggs, then the flour and milk. When well mixed strain on the saleratus. Stir the whole well, and bake in buttered pans; add any spice you please — I put in a ta

N. Y., 1861

Ladies' Department.

MY ANGEL GUIDE.

MRS. JUDSON'S tribute to the memory of her departed husband closes with these exquisite stanzas

And as I leaned my weary head
Upon his proffered breast,
And scanned the peril haunted wild
From out my place of rest,
I wondered if the shining ones
Of Eden were more blest.

For there was light within my soul,
Light on my peaceful way,
And all around the blue above,
The clustering starlight lay;
And easterly I saw upreared
The pearly gates of day

So, hand in hand, we trod the wild,
My angel love and I,
But lifted wing all quivering
With tokens from the sky
Strange my dull thought could not divine
'Twas lifted—but to fly.

Again down life's dim labyrinth
I grope my way alone,
While wildly through the midnight sky
Black, hurrying clouds are blown,
And thickly, in my tangled path,
The sharp, bare thorns are sown.

Yet firm my feet, for well I know
The goal cannot be far,
And ever through the rifted clouds
Shines out one steady star—
For when my guide went up he left
The pearly gates ajar

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

LOVE LETTERS OF THE 18TH CENTURY.

BY CAROLINE A. HOWARD.

THAT love letters have become an institution, a sort of way-mark in almost every life since time immemorial, no one will deny, yet comparatively few have an opportunity to test its antiquity by a sight of the actual and original documents. Almost every family has its heir-looms and time-honored curiosities, but family love-letters are generally voted of little value, save to the parties immediately concerned. They occasionally serve to help out a knotty law case, or to call up the smile and blush to faces young and fair, half a century or more after the hand that wrote, and the throbbing heart that prompted the thoughts, are alike dust.

I wish I could give you a just idea of the coarse, yellowish paper, quaint folding, stiff hand-writing, and ceremonious expression, (all considered elegant in their day,) of a package of a dozen letters or more, which have come down through many generations since the times of the Revolution, some of them to be embalmed in print by the hand of this unworthy recipient. Some of them are not love-letters, though they are letters of love which passed between two young lady cousins, discoursing of the "times which tried men's souls," and women's, too, and knitting closer the bonds which the red hand of war severed day by day.

I give you two letters, both from the American camp at Roxbury in 1775, and addressed to a younger sister of one of the above mentioned cousins. All these letters were sent by private conveyance, the distance being about twenty miles, but there were no

superscrip-

I was always Sinsear to you and will you then Dash all my rising hopes and add to my misfortunes the worst That Could befall me, but I hope you will consider me, from that fountain of pietty and Good natuer you poses, one that prises your hapanes Equil to my own, why Could you not wait till I see you again, pray Send me an answer as you will have an opertunety by the barer of this. I have sent you a Small present and when I see you again wich I want to more then Ever, if you are so ficket as I hear I will Quit and with you all that was worth Living for, but I hope you will have Some Compashion on your Sorrowful tho Sinsear friend.

N. B.

I have Sent you a Letter I Rote Some time ago but had no opertunety to Send it.

Whatever misunderstanding there may have been, must have been speedily and amicably adjusted, for in an old family Chronicle I find the marriage set down as having taken place in 1776.

[Written for Moore's Rural New Yorker.]

AUNT PATTIE ON "MATRIMONY."

IT'S all nonsense, LIZZIE, for a girl of your age to be talking about marriage. How old do I think you are? Oh, sixteen or seventeen.

"Twenty."

Is it possible? No matter; what I was going to say will apply as well at twenty as at sixteen. You are dreaming, no doubt, of having a "noble looking man, with hair the color of the raven's wing, and eyes dark as midnight," for a husband, and a beautiful little white cottage in the suburbs of some large city for a residence.

"Why, Aunt PATTIE, how you do talk. I thought you knew me better than that. I am not romantic, and furthermore, I am already engaged to as nice a young man as there is in the country. My husband to be is a farmer."

Already engaged? Bless me!—you had better stay at home and take care of your old father than to go off and marry a man that you know nothing about, and,—

"Why, I've known him ever since we were children, and as for *father*, he will live with us."

"Known him ever since you were both children;" why you're nothing but a child now,—and so you are to be a *farmer's* wife. I advise you, LIZZIE, to break that engagement at once. You are no more fit for a *farmer's* wife than *I* am. What will you do with the accomplishments you have spent so much time on,—your French, music, painting, &c.?

"Use them to beautify my home and make my husband happier."

All nonsense; you'll find by the time the honeymoon is over, if not *before*, that your husband cares a great deal more for your proficiency in *housekeeping* than in music, painting, &c. To tell the truth, now, can you make a good loaf of bread, get a decent meal of victuals, or make a shirt, or a pair of pants?

"No."

Ah, I thought so. Now, when your husband comes into the house tired and hungry, and finds a dinner that no one, except some one on the verge of starvation could eat, do you think he would pay any attention to the beautiful painting you had just finished, or to the new song you've just learned? And will he think you have done them to make *him happy*? By no means. Men are a selfish class, and he will *think*, even if he don't say it, that if you had wanted to make him happy, you might have got a dinner that he could eat. There, there, child, don't cry. You are young, and now that you see the importance of it, will learn all these things. 'Tisn't *your* fault that you don't know them; they are *not* taught at boarding school, I believe.

"Oh, aunt, I never looked at it in this light before; but I'll try, and make myself worthy of my husband

be, (for he is a noble fellow, and you would say so,

t, if you knew him.) I see now how little use all

I have taken so much pains to learn will be to

a farmer's wife."

there you're wrong again; if your husband is a

le man, (of course he is not—the day of sacri-

ces is past,) he will love you the more, for being

nly an excellent housekeeper, but being able, by

splendid education, to entertain the most intel-

ot persons in the country. Oh, these men, these

s, what a curse they are to the ladies, to be sure.

w much happier we should be without them.

olumbus, Wis., 1861. PATTIE PALM.

"A HEALTHY WOMAN."

"WHAT is that?" says the reader, "and where

y she be found?" Yet healthy women are not like

Dodo, an extinct species, though, like the abo-

gines, they have long disappeared from a great

rtion of our country. "Down East," in Maine,

pecimens are not uncommon; rarely in New Hamp-

hire, and more frequently in Vermont one may by

hence be encountered in some out of the way locality; but in the rest of New England, New York,

nd the great northwest, they practically exist no

nger. In Boston, the oldest inhabitant can recall

e memory of few, indeed, if any, native born speci-

ens, and we are not entirely sure that one exists or

s existed among us for twenty years. To one

ccustomed to the sight of the buxom and bright-

yed beauties of Kentucky and Tennessee, if he

alks on Washington street on a fine day, it seems

s if all the hospitals in the world had disgorged

eir female patients for a last promenade through the

hief thoroughfare of Boston.

An evening party is like a *soiree* of convalescents,

here the painful sensation of pity for the delicate

reatures on every side nullifies all the pleasures of society. Such at least is the effect upon a man who has known woman in other lands, where, glorious as God made her, she still enraptures the eye and thrills the heart. With those who have grown up in such associations, a taste may have been formed for hollow eyes and chests, for hectic bloom or yellow pallor,

nd these things be voted *interesting*, but such a

pravation is hardly conceivable.

ll health is so much a normal condition of femi-

e existence here, that many women who never

a well day in their lives, actually declare and

eve themselves healthy. Let them apply to them-

es the test of a celebrated physician. "A

thy woman," says Dr. Meigs, "has no experi-

tal knowledge of back, sides, head, lungs,

ch, liver, or any other organ; she is conscious

herself only as one perfect, elastic, and life enjoy-

whole." Oh, ye poor victims of aches, pains,

languors,—of neuralgia, and headache, and dys-

sia,—ye patrons of pathies, ye deathly mothers of

ng babes,—ye coughing, groaning, sleepless, com-

ning creatures, old at twenty-five, and quite

ken down at thirty,—how near can you come to

old doctor's simple standard of health?—*Boston*

urier.

LIFE is like a flower garden in which new blossoms

e ever opening as fast as others fade.

Choice Miscellany.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

AN ODE TO MAY.

BY KATE CAMERON.

Thou art here in all thy beauty,
Gem of the circling year,
Though June may seem more lovely,
It cannot be more dear.
Thou art linked with thoughts so tender
Of by-gone, sunny hours,
And wearest the gift of Nature,
A coronal of flowers.

Upon thy balmy breezes
The richest perfume floats,
And the sweetest of all music,
The woodland songsters' notes.
And whether we look earthward,
Or upward to the skies,
There's much to fill the spirit
With thoughts of Paradise.

Though Life may lose its sunshine,
And friends all pass away,
Yet still our hearts must cherish
Their love for thee, sweet May!
And in that world of beauty,
Where we hope at last to be,
There surely will be something
To remind our souls of thee

Rochester, N. Y., 1861.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

DO SOMETHING.—TO YOUNG MEN.

YOUNG MEN, do something to some purpose. You are just entering upon the duties and responsibilities incident to life,—the years are fleeting, and, at most, your time here will be short, so do something, and keep doing something that will be of permanent value. Do you ask what? First, you have many duties to perform to your parents, brothers, sisters, friends, to society, and to the Government; and the better these duties can be discharged, you will in the same proportion better fill your appointed place and station in society.

To your parents you will ever owe filial obedience and the greatest respect, and, as far as may be, smooth the remaining part of their pilgrimage. They have done more for you than you can well repay, and you should always endeavor to promote their happiness and comfort. I have seen young men who, among their particular friends, took pride apparently in calling their father "the boy," or "the old man," and similar phrases, which they should have blushed to use in speaking of any person. No young man with much self-respect would be guilty of such a dereliction from duty, under any circumstances.

Always treat your brothers and sisters affectionately,—use no deceit with them,—never speak of them in company by way of badinage, and warn them of everything you discover prejudicial to their interests. Nothing can be more beautiful on earth than to see a household dwelling together in perfect harmony, as you would thus strive to do; but to live so it is frequently necessary to leave *self* somewhat in the background. Be courteous to your friends, and civil to every one whom you chance to meet, and if you can add anything to their measure of happiness without discommoding yourselves too much, do not fail to do it; but never intrust a valuable secret to a friend, lest your confidence might be misplaced.

To society you owe good behavior on all occasions; the avoidance of bad company and places where such company [illegible] as well as the evil habits in which you [illegible] fall, and which, if not productive of [illegible] be of no possible benefit. These, it is [illegible] to particularize, as any one will [illegible] what they are, even if they did not but too frequently see examples of every description. Never violate the rules of good breeding even to your most intimate friends, and you will have nothing of which to repent on that score. Then you should be informed on all the questions of the day, that you may know how parties stand, and what the country requires, so as to vote understandingly. This you owe to your country, which, of all the countries in the world, has made the most liberal provision for your education, and, at the same time, allowed you free and unqualified liberty. Such knowledge is only to be obtained from newspapers, of which you should take and read enough to be well posted on the subjects of the day. This is a cursory sketch of what every young man owes to his friends, to society, and to the Government, in order to discharge properly the duties of life. It may seem hard, but if you aim at great usefulness, the line must be drawn accordingly.

Second. To yourselves I would propose yet another duty more valuable, perhaps, so far as you are concerned, than any of those previously mentioned—self-culture. That it may be fully understood, I will endeavor, in an imperfect manner, to point out some of the methods by which it may be accomplished. We are naturally inclined to evil; this should be conquered as far as possible by giving it particular attention, and the more beneficent feelings and promptings of the heart cultivated. It will be difficult, without doubt, but it is absolutely necessary to restrain the passions, and the nearer you come to obtaining entire command of yourselves, the greater influence will your example exert in society.

As your schoolboy days are over, do you still continue to study? If not, that is one step backward already, as you will soon forget something that you knew, while a very little practice yearly will keep all fresh and vigorous. As you wish to fill your station to the best of your ability, you should be on the progressive order of things instead of the retrograde. Perhaps you think you have no time to study—it would be singular if you had none, as you can generally find time to go anywhere you desire. But admitting that most of the time it is necessary to labor, are there not evenings and an hour or two which you could daily devote to this object? And when laboring, the mind may often be usefully employed in study, and thus you will "kill two birds with one stone." There must be some system about it, and a good deal of determination, it is so easy to excuse ourselves for any neglect, omission, or indulgence.

Of course you understand all the branches taught in our common schools,—what next? Several of the States have libraries in every school district, in most of which you will be able to procure some valuable works. Read the best ancient and modern histories you can obtain,—D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation; American History especially, and the lives of our distinguished men; works on Natural History, Botany, Geology, and many others will suggest themselves in due time. Music, if you have a taste for it, is well worthy of study and cultivation, as it will prove a solace when weary and dispirited. Then if you are acquainted with no language but the English, and would like to study another, French, for instance, you will want with which to commence, "French Without a Master;" Fasquelle's French Course; Fasquelle's Télémaque; "Corinne ou l'Italie" is also very good, and a dictionary. The expense will be but little, and in a few months you can learn to read French if you do not speak it; but it will be somewhat difficult, and you must not be easily discouraged. All this can be accomplished without any assistance, as I know by experience. The language is very different from our own, and the reading of it will be a delightful recreation. You will then understand all French words and phrases,—and they are many,—besides acquiring a greater command of words with which to enrich your sentences in writing or conversation. In the same manner take up any language you choose, Spanish, German or Latin, or all if you have time and opportunity.

You should commence writing early upon the various subjects with which you are acquainted, and practice until you can write an article on almost any subject in a graceful style. The mind, by not suffering it to remain idle, becomes disciplined to deep and constant thought, so that you can express yourself concisely and forcibly whenever required. This alone is of sufficient value to repay you for all the labor and painstaking required for its acquisition. In this manner you will lay a foundation for life-long usefulness, and your enjoyment will be heightened, as it was through your individual efforts that your knowledge was obtained. Never fear that you will learn too much; the more knowledge you acquire the better you will adorn the society in which you move, and fill whatever station in life in which you may be placed. You may say that here is work enough planned out to last a lifetime. Not hardly, but if there is, or is not, be up and doing while health and youthful vigor remain to you. Then you will never have cause in after years to regret any misspent time, or time foolishly thrown away, and how much better it would be than to spend your time in vain and frivolous amusements, as is too often the case, to the neglect of all other considerations. But, "as you sow so shall you reap," and no one need expect to be useful and honored without laying a solid foundation in youth. Some do, perhaps, who recklessly spend their time, trusting to their natural talents to do everything for them, until they find themselves distanced by their slower but more persevering acquaintances. This has frequently happened, to the utter discomfiture of those to whom fine natural abilities were united with slothful and indolent habits.

I have thus endeavored briefly to point out some of the methods by which a young man's usefulness in the world might be much increased, and if any are induced to try it, I hope they will be abundantly rewarded. Do not be easily discouraged; nothing can be accomplished without perseverance.

So Gibson, Scho Co., N. Y., 1861. C. A. F.

THE MONTH OF JANUARY.

IT was in January that one of earth's gentlest spirits passed away—one that had only lingered to interpret the beautiful tracery of Spring and Summer—following, as he did the footprints of the sweet inmates of Eden, that like the daughters of Eve, have gone forth into all the world, gladdening the solitary places, and disguising the deserts. When Winter had his favorites, the Flowers, Linnæus left earth for a realm where Spring perennial rules the year, without a frost, a fall or a faded leaf.

In this month, too, that great Monarch of the Northern Bear, Peter the Great, exchanged the purple for a robe as chill as the winter of his own wide plains, and the sceptre, like a golden sunbeam, was lost in the cold, gray cloud of night and death. And he who made a voyage round this dusky planet, Sir Francis Drake, left for another, not with armaments and fleets, but a solitary mariner. A few watched his departure from this shore, and turning sadly away, left him to make his journey alone. And England's noble Premier, William Pitt, whose eloquence charmed both hemispheres, went up nearer the throne whose just sceptre is swayed from age to age, over realms unbounded by our sun.

It was in January that the Tallow Chandler of Boston, the Printer of Philadelphia, the Sage of the new world, and the Philosopher of all time, first opened his eye to the light. And it was in January, that the dark and lofty spirit, through whose death glittered the lightnings of thought, and rolled the organ notes of melodious song, warmed a temple of clay—the heir of Newstead, the champion of Greece, Byron. And with the lord, side by side, they laid the Ploughman, "the bonnie Scott," whose soul was song, and whose "lingering star" with no "lessening ray," shall shine when you and we are dead. Good bye to Robert Burns. In January, Frederick, the great Prussian, the man whose music was in singing bullets, ungirded his sword and lay down to wait the great reveille. The reveille has not sounded, and he sleeps yet. And so it is, that they have disturbed the snows of January, to return to the mother of us all her weary children.—*Chicago Journal.*

YOUR EXAMPLE.

THE ancient Romans were accustomed to place the busts of their distinguished ancestors in the vestibules of their houses, that they might be continually reminded of their noble deeds. The young grew up to reverence the worthies whose statues they daily saw, and to emulate the virtues which gave their ancestors such lasting fame. We can easily conceive how the sight of these images, as the young went out and came in, day after day, and week after week, would impress their hearts for good. The impression of a single day therefrom, though very small in itself, yet oft repeated, could not fail to be deep.

In these days we have no busts of honored ancestors in the porches of our dwellings, but we have something more impressive. The characters of living parents are constantly presented for the imitation of children. Their example is continually sending forth a silent power to mold young hearts for good or ill, through the impressible period of childhood and youth. If it be constituted of the highest and purest elements, the results will be unspeakably precious. Sons and daughters will become patterns of propriety and goodness, because their parents are such. The former will be as "plants grown up in their youth," and the latter as "corner-stones polished after the similitude of a palace."

TIMES of general calamity and confusion have ever been productive of the greatest minds. The purest ore is produced from the hottest furnace, and the brightest thunderbolt is elicited from the darkest storm.

A STREAM driving a mill is an emblem of man's life; he flows on in his own channel toward the ocean of immensity, yet helps to keep in motion the machinery of the world.

Sabbath Musings.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

THE VOICE OF THE WEARY.

BY ANNIE M. BEACH.

FOLD me, oh, Sleep, in thy strong arms,
Wrap thy black mantle 'round my breast,
And from the world, with all its harms,
Hush me to rest.

Call Fancy in from wandering
Upon the shadowy shore of dreams,
Where every wave's low murmuring
A mystery seems.

Where the still past and present meet,
And mingle with the future far,
And voices harsh and voices sweet,
Discordant jar.

Low music of the long ago,
From lips that speak to us no more,
Mingles among the winds that blow
Along the shore.

We wander with the kind and dear,—
They call us by some name well known,—
We turn to speak—they disappear,—
We stand alone.

Then wearily I come to thee,—
Wrap thy black mantle 'round my breast,
Call Fancy from the mystic sea,
And bid her rest.

Cambria, N. Y., 1861.

THE VOICES OF HEAVEN.

THE land of silence surely extends no further than to the gates of the heavenly city. All is life and activity within; but from that world, so populous with thoughts, and words, and songs, no revelation penetrates through the dark, silent land which lies between us and them. Our friends are there. Stars so distant from us that their light which began its travel ages since, has not reached us, are none the less worlds, performing their revolutions, and occupied by their busy population of intelligent spirits, whose history is full of wonders. Yet the first ray denoting the existence of those worlds has never met the eye of the astronomer in his incessant vigils.

The silence of the departed will, for each of us, soon, very soon, be interrupted. Entering among breaking shadows and softly unfolding light, the border land, we shall gradually awake to the opening vision of things unseen and eternal, all so kindly revealing themselves to our unaccustomed senses as to make us say, "How beautiful!" and, instead of exciting fear, leading us almost to hasten the hand which is removing the vail. Some well known voice, so long silent, may be first to utter our name; we are recognized, we are safe. A face—a dear, dear face—breaks forth amidst the crowded lines of the dissolving sight; a form—an embrace—assures us that faith has not deceived us, but has delivered us up to the objects hoped for, the things not seen. O, beatific moment! awaiting every follower of them who, by faith and patience, inherit the promises, dwellers there "whither the Forerunner is for us entered."—*Family Treasury.*

OUR ACCUSERS.

ALL the elements accuse me. The heaven says, I have given the light for thy comfort. The air says, I have given every sort of winged creature for thy pleasure. The water says, I have supplied thy table with my countless luxuries. The earth says, I have furnished thee bread and wine; but yet thou hast abused all these blessings, and perverted them to a contempt of their Creator. Therefore, all our benefits cry out against me. The fire says, Let him be burned in me. The water says, Let him be drowned in me. The air says, Let him be shaken by a tempest. The earth cries, Let him be buried in me. The holy angels, whom God has sent for ministers of love, and who are to be our joyful companions in the future, accuse me. By my sins I have deprived myself of their holy ministries in this life, and the hope of their fellowship in the future. The voice of God, which is the divine law, accuses me. The law must be fulfilled, or I perish; but to fulfill the law is, for me, impossible, and to perish in eternity is intolerable. God, the most severe Judge, the powerful executor of his eternal law, accuses me. I cannot deceive Him, for He is omniscience itself. I cannot escape Him, for His omnipotence everywhere reigns.—*Gerhard's Meditations.*

NO UNNECESSARY MIRACLES.—When the angel brought St. Peter out of prison, the iron gate opened of its own accord; but coming to the house of Mary, the mother of John Mark, he was fain to stand before the door and knock! When iron gave entrance, how can wood make opposition? The answer is easy. There was no man to open the iron gate; but a portress was provided, of course, to unlock the door. God would not, therefore, show his finger when men's hands are appointed to do the work. Heaven will not substitute a miracle, where ordinary means were formerly in peaceable possession. But if they either depart or resign, (ingeniously confessing their insufficiency,) then miracles succeed in their vacancy.—*Fuller.*

THE DECREES OF GOD.—For men to judge of their condition by the decrees of God, which are concealed from us, and not by His Word which is near us and in our hearts, is as a man wandering in a wide sea, in a dark night, when the heaven is all clouded about him, who should yet resolve to steer his course by the stars which he cannot see, and neglect the compass which is at hand, and would afford him a much better and more certain direction.

OUR EARTHLY LIFE.—My life is a frail life; a life which, the more it increaseth, the more it decreaseth; the further it goeth, the nearer it cometh to death; a deceitful life, and like a shadow; full of the snares of death. Now I rejoice, and now I languish; now I flourish, and now I fade; now I live, and now I die; now I laugh, and now I weep. Oh joy above all joy, without which there is no joy, when shall I enter into thee, that I may see my God?—*Augustine.*

MEN who see *into* their neighbors, are apt to be contemptuous; but men who see *through* them, find something lying behind every human soul which it is not for them to sit in judgment on or to attempt to sneer out of the order of God's manifold universe.

THERE ought to be such an atmosphere in every Christian church, that a man going there and sitting two hours should take the contagion of heaven, and carry home a fire to kindle the altar whence he came.

IN this world, full often, our joys are only the tender shadows which our sorrows cast.

Spice from New Books.

The First Icebergs.

ICEBERG! Icebergs! The cry brought us upon deck at sunrise. There they were, two of them, a large one and a smaller; the latter pitched upon the dark and misty desert of the sea like an Arab's tent; and the larger like a domed mosque in marble of a greenish white. The vaporous atmosphere veiled its sharp outlines, and gave it a softened, dreamy, and mysterious character. Distant and dim, it was yet very grand and impressive. Enthroned on the deep in lonely majesty, the dread of mariners, and the wonder of the traveler, it was one of those imperial creations of nature that awaken powerful emotions, and illumine the imagination. Wonderful structure! Fashioned by those fingers that wrought the glittering fabrics of the upper deep, and launched upon those adamantine ways into Arctic seas, how beautiful, how strong and terrible! A glacier slipped into the ocean, and henceforth a wandering cape, a restless headland, a revolving island, to compromise the security of the world's broad highway. No chart, no sounding, no knowledge of latitude avails to fix thy whereabout, thou roving Ishmael of the sea. No look-out, and no friendly bell or authoritative warning can cope with thy secrecy or thy silence. Mist and darkness are thy work-day raiment. Though the watchman lay his ear to the water, he may not hear thy coming footsteps. — "*After Icebergs with a Painter*," by Rev. LOUIS LE NOBLE.

Talk about Icebergs.

THE REV. MR. WOOD says that an iceberg is to him the most impressive of all objects. Most beautiful in its life and changes, it is, next to an earthquake, most terrible and appalling, in the moment of its destruction, to those who may happen to be near it. Upon the falling of its peaks and precipices, waves and thunders carry the intelligence across the waters. Lofty, as it frequently is, the head only, helmeted and plumed with dazzling beauty, is above the sea. In its solemn march along the blue main, how it steps upon the high places of the deep, is all unseen. Around its mighty form, far down its alabaster cliffs and caverns, no eye plays but that of the imagination. When it pauses in its last repose, and perishes, at times, as quickly as if it were smitten by the lightning, you may stand in the distance and gaze with awe, but never draw near to witness the motions and sounds of its dissolution.—*Ib.*

Cod-Liver Oil.

WE visited a cod-liver oil manufactory. The process of making this article is quite simple. The livers, fresh from the fish, and nearly white, are cleanly washed, and thrown into a cauldron heated by steam instead of fire, where they gradually dissolve into oil, which is dipped out hot and strained, first through conical felt bags, and then through those made of white moleskin, from which it runs pure and sweet as table-oil. Wine-glasses were at hand, from which we tasted it, and found it entirely agreeable. In this state it is barreled for market, and sold at an average price of one dollar and fifty cents per gallon. By what process it is transmuted into that horrid stuff which is sold at a high price, in small bottles, perhaps the druggist can inform us. —*Ib.*

Philip II of Spain.

THE Husband of the Queen of England, known as "Bloody Mary," was PHILIP II of Spain, whose character is portrayed by MR. MOTLEY, in his recent "*History of the United Netherlands*," in the following paragraph:

A small, dull, elderly, imperfectly educated, patient, plodding invalid, with white hair, and protruding under jaw, and dreary visage, was sitting day after day, seldom speaking, never smiling, seven or eight hours out of every twenty-four, at a writing table covered with heaps of interminable dispatches, in a cabinet far away beyond the seas and mountains, in the very heart of Spain. A clerk or two noiselessly opening and shutting the door, from time to time, fetching fresh bundles of letters, and taking away others—all written and composed by secretaries or high functionaries—and all to be scrawled over in the margin by the diligent old man, in a big schoolboy's hand and style—if ever schoolboy, even in the sixteenth century, could write so illegibly, or express himself so awkwardly; couriers in the courtyard arriving from or departing for the uttermost parts of earth,—Asia, Africa, America, Europe,—to fetch and carry these interminable epistles, which contained the irresponsible commands of this one individual, and were freighted with the doom and destiny of countless millions of the world's inhabitants,—such was the system of government against which the Netherlands had protested and revolted. It was a system under which their fields had been made desolate, their cities burned and pillaged, their men hanged, burned, drowned, or hacked to pieces; their women subjected to every outrage; and to put an end to which they had been devoting their treasure and their blood, for nearly the length of one generation. It was a system, too, which, among other results, had just brought about the death of the foremost statesman of Europe, and had nearly effected simultaneously, the murder of the most eminent sovereign in the world. The industrious PHILIP, safe and tranquil in the depths of the Escurial, saying his prayers three times a day with exemplary regularity, had just sent three bullets through the body of WILLIAM the Silent, at his dining-room door in Delft. * * * * Invisible as the Grand Lama of Thibet, clothed with power as extensive and absolute as had ever been wielded by the most imperial Cæsar, PHILIP the Prudent, as he grew older and feebler in mind and body, seemed to become more gluttonous of work, more ambitious to extend his sceptre over lands which he had never seen or dreamed of seeing,—more fixed in his determination to annihilate that monster Protestantism, which it had been the business of his life to combat,—more eager to put to death every human creature, whether anointed monarch or humble artisan, that defended heresy, or opposed his progress to universal empire.

Death of William the Third.

THE king, meanwhile, was sinking fast. Albemarle had arrived at Kensington from the Hague, exhausted by rapid traveling. His master kindly bade him to go to rest for some hours, and then summoned him to make his report. That report was in all respects satisfactory. The States-General were in the best temper; the troops, the provisions, and the magazines, were in the best order. Everything was in readiness for an early campaign. William received the intelligence with the calmness of a man whose work was done. He was under no illusion as to his danger. "I am fast drawing," he said, "to my end." His end was worthy of his life. His intellect was not for a moment clouded. His fortitude was the more admirable, because he was not willing to die. He had very lately said to one of those whom he most loved, "You know that I never feared death; there have been times when I should have wished it; but, now that this great new prospect is opening before me, I do wish to stay here a little longer." Yet no weakness, no querulousness, disgraced the noble close of that noble career. To the physicians, the king returned his thanks graciously and gently. "I know that you have done all that skill and learning could do for me; but the case is beyond your art, and I submit." From the words which escaped him he seemed to be frequently engaged in mental prayer. Burnet and Tenison remained many hours in the sick room. He professed to them his firm belief in the truth of the christian religion, and received the sacrament from their hands with great seriousness. The ante-chambers were crowded all night with lords and privy councillors. He ordered several of them to be called in, and exerted himself to take leave of them with a few kind and cheerful words. Among the English who were admitted to his bedside were Devonshire and Ormond. But there were in the crowd those who felt as no Englishman could feel—friends of his youth who had been true to him, and to whom he had been true, through all the vicissitudes of fortune; who had served him with unalterable fidelity when his Secretaries of State, his Treasury, and his Admiralty had betrayed him; who had never, on any field of battle, or in an atmosphere tainted with loathsome and deadly disease, shrunk from placing their own lives in jeopardy to save his, and whose truth he had, at the cost of his own popularity, rewarded with his bounteous munificence. He strained his feeble voice to thank Auverquerque for the affectionate and loyal services of thirty years. To Albemarle he gave the keys of his closet and of private drawers. "You know," he said, "what to do with them." By this time he could scarcely respire. "Can this," he said to the physicians, "last long?" He was told that the end was approaching. He swallowed a cordial and asked for Bentinck. Those were his last articulate words. Bentinck instantly came to the bedside, bent down, and placed his ear close to the king's mouth. The lips of the dying man moved but nothing could be heard. The king took the hand of his earliest friend and pressed it tenderly to his heart. In that moment, no doubt, all that had cast a slight passing cloud over their long and pure friendship was forgotten. It was now between seven and eight in the morning. He closed his eyes and gasped for breath. The bishops knelt down and read the commendatory prayer. When it ended, William was no more.

When his remains were laid out, it was found that he wore next to his skin a small piece of black silk ribbon. The lords in waiting ordered it to be taken off. It contained a gold ring and a lock of the hair of Mary.—*From Macauley's last Volume.*

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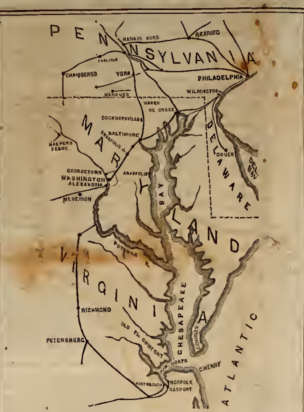
ENTHUSIASM.—The enthusiast has been compared to a man walking in a fog; everything immediately around him, or in contact with him, appears sufficiently clear and luminous; but beyond the little circle, of which he himself is the center, all is mist, error, and confusion. But he himself is nevertheless as much in the fog as his neighbors, all of whom have also cantoned out their little Goshens of perspicuity. Total freedom from error is what none of us will allow to our neighbors, however we may be inclined to flirt a little with such spotless perfection ourselves.



MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

MANY places mentioned in our telegraphic dispatches, and which seem destined to play important parts, are not laid down on common maps, and the question is often asked "Where are they, how far from Washington?" &c. We will mention a few and their distances, as shown in our engraving.

Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Gosport, are about 215 miles south of Washington.

Fort Monroe is on Old Point Comfort, 200 miles south of Washington.

Richmond is 120 miles from Washington.

Annapolis, from Washington by straight line, is 30 miles; by Railroad the track would be like > and the distance 40 miles; by water 250 miles.

The distance from Baltimore to the Federal Capital is 39 miles.

Havre de Grace is at the head of Chesapeake Bay, 94 miles from Washington.

Wilmington is 70 miles N. E. from Baltimore.

Cockneysville is 24 miles north of Baltimore, on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, and has about 300 inhabitants.

Arlington Heights is in Virginia, across the Potomac from Washington, and commands a portion of the city.

Philadelphia is 137 miles from Washington, and 87 from New York.

Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, and the general depot for the Pennsylvania troops, is situated 100 miles from Philadelphia, 71 from Baltimore, and 110 from Washington.

Carlisle is the capital of Cumberland Co., Penn., and is 18 miles west of Harrisburg. The U. S. barracks, half a mile from the village, were built in 1777, chiefly by the labor of Hessians captured at Trenton. They are sufficient for a garrison of 2,000 soldiers, and the general government have established a school for cavalry practice here.

Chambersburg, the capital of Franklin Co., Penn., is 45 miles S. W. of Harrisburg.

Rural New-Yorker.

NEWS DEPARTMENT.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., MAY 4, 1861.

THE WAR.

FACTS, SCENES, INCIDENTS, ETC.

Fort Monroe, Norfolk, etc.

ON reference to the map we present in the present issue, it will be observed that the only entrance to Virginia by water is through Chesapeake Bay, and that, if guarded in a proper manner by the United States, there is no fear of any rebel force approaching the capital, from the Southern coast, through that route. In addition to this, when once fully in possession of the general government, the maritime power of both Maryland and Virginia would be completely under control. If the Southern rebels were to possess these points, every effort to reinforce Washington would prove a doubtful success, more especially as the land route is now rendered impracticable by the acts of the mob in Baltimore.

It will be seen where the James river empties its waters that a peninsula (known as old Point Comfort,) juts out between the river and the bay, and on this projection is situated Fort Monroe, the largest fortress in the United States. Eighty acres are embraced within the fortification, and to man it efficiently about 5,000 men should be employed. On the opposite shore, toward Norfolk, is Fort Calhoun. As an exhibit of the value of Monroe to the secessionists, Gov. Wise lately declared that Virginia must possess that fort if it took twenty thousand men to accomplish the feat. Fortunately Virginia stands a poor chance of getting it, for beside several hundred regular troops, one thousand Massachusetts volunteers were thrown into it last week, with the requisite supplies of ammunition and provisions.

To be added to the natural advantages already cited, is the fact that the fort is situated at the entrance to Hampton Roads, that famous inland bay, over two miles in diameter, in which all the vessels of our navy can ride at anchor with perfect safety.

About twelve miles to the southeast of Old Point Comfort, and eight from Hampton Roads, is Norfolk, situated on the northern side of the Elizabeth river. A little way towards the north of the city is Fort Norfolk, a place of much importance in the existing state of affairs. Across the river, which is seven-eighths of a mile wide in this place, are the towns of Portsmouth and Gosport, the latter being in effect a suburb of the former. All of these are important naval stations, and are still in possession of the Federal government. Each is accessible to the largest vessels.

At Gosport is the large Navy Yard and dry dock, and near the town is a naval hospital. There were at the navy yard when the present difficulties began, ten United States vessels, viz: the Pennsylvania, Columbus, Delaware, New York, United States, Columbia, Raritan, Germantown, Bainbridge and Merrimac. Four of these vessels are rotten, four are in fair order, one is on the stocks, and one is ready for use. They are rated in all for 586 guns. At the time of writing, Wednesday, 24th ult., the telegraph brings us intelligence of the destruction of the public buildings and stores by order of the U. S. officers in command. The news was brought to New York by the steamer Yankee, and we give such details as are received. The Yankee reports that she arrived at Norfolk on the afternoon of the 17th. Finding a movement on foot to seize her, she proceeded to the Navy Yard and placed her under the guns. The 18th the Custom officers came to seize her, but the commodore of the Yard refused to yield her. The Yankee towed the Cumberland to Fortress Monroe. The Pawnee under Commodore Paulding on arrival at Fortress Monroe, took aboard the 3d Massachusetts regiment, and proceeded to the Navy Yard; found officers had commenced destroying the public property, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy, and had scuttled all the ships; the Cumberland being the only one in. Preparations were made to make the demolition complete. The Pawnee with the Cumberland in tow assisted by the Yankee, started, and after passing the Navy Yard, sent up a signal rocket, and in an instant, ships, ship-houses, and storehouses were in flames, and so rapid were they that Commander Rogers of the Navy and Capt. Wright of the Engineers were unable to meet at the point of rendezvous where a boat was waiting for them, and were left behind.

Among the most valuable property destroyed is the liners Pennsylvania, Columbus, and New York, on the stocks, and also the Delaware; frigates Merrimac, and Potomac; sloops, Germantown and Plymouth; brig Dolphin; large quantities of provisions, cordage, and buildings of great value. The Pawnee left for Washington with the crew of the Pennsylvania and the marines who occupied the barracks.

Reinforcement of Fort Monroe.

THE steamer State of Maine, Captain Allen, left Fall River, Massachusetts, on the 17th ult., for Fort Monroe, Virginia, with the Fourth regiment of Massachusetts volunteers, consisting of four hundred and seventy-one men, under the command of Col. Pickard, on board. On Saturday morning the 20th, about 4 o'clock, the State of Maine arrived at the Fort, having had a pleasant passage all the way. The troops were all landed, to the great joy of the garrison. On nearing her destination it was ascertained on board the steamer that four steam tugs were in waiting to capture her, upon which Capt. Allen put out all the lights on board, and a friendly storm coming on at the time, the tugs had to make a port at Smith's Island, while the State of Maine went up and landed the troops. She left at 12 o'clock on Saturday.

When the steamer was about to leave, the commandant of Fort Monroe anticipated trouble, and proposed at first to put a gun on board of her; but he altered his mind, and telegraphed either to Washington or Baltimore for a vessel of war, to act as convoy to the State of Maine; but before any assistance could arrive she had left. The secessionists had possession at the time of the entire shore to the west of Old Point Comfort, and they had cut away the bridge connecting the Point with the main land, thus converting the Point into an island.

At 11 o'clock on Saturday, just before the departure of the State of Maine, the steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived from Boston with more troops. The garrison, before these reinforcements were poured in, consisted of some three hundred and twenty men. They were augmented to about twelve hundred by the troops taken on by the State of Maine and the Spaulding.

Harrisburg,—Camp "Curtin."

THE capital of Pennsylvania seems destined to prove an important point in our present difficulties. The Northern troops are ordered to concentrate there while Gen. Scott considers whether he will march them in force upon Baltimore, or send them by Havre de Grace, the Chesapeake Bay, and Annapolis. A correspondent of the Buffalo *Courier* gives the following brief notes:

The Capitol at Harrisburg is a worthy object of the traveler's attention. It is planned very much like the Capitol at Washington. The rotunda forms the center of the building, and the Senate and House the wings. In the Senate chamber I saw two very fine paintings; one of Washington and one of William Penn. Underneath the picture of Penn is another, portraying the attempted martyrdom of John Harris, the original proprietor of Harrisburg. On the mantal is a stone Eagle, cut by a sailor with a knife and nail, brought from Alexandria, in Egypt, by Com. Elliot of the Old Ironsides, and by him presented to the State, July 4th, 1837. The State Library is very fine. It contains 25,000 volumes.

At Harrisburg I found every thing on the *qui vive*. Early in the morning I wended my way to Camp "Curtin," in the Harrisburg Park. I sought the head-quarters, where I made the acquaintance of the commanding officers, who kindly furnished me items. The camp indeed looked warlike and splendid.—Over four hundred tents are pitched on the grounds, and between every two rows of tents are two cooking stoves, with a short extempore pipe, doing active service. Banners and flags were floating resplendent in the sunlight, and the strains of martial music enlivened the scene greatly. Gov. Curtin was on the ground, giving orders and dispatching business. He seems to be the man for the times, and will no doubt, do his duty. There are about 4,000 troops here, and they are drilled from morning till night.

The Theory of the War.

THE strategic theory which seems to be the rule of action on the part of the General Government is now so far developing itself, that those acquainted with the master spirit at the head of our arms, WINFIELD SCOTT, recognize his controlling influence in all matters connected therewith. But a few days since the Proclamation of the President aroused the war spirit of the loyal States. Massachusetts, the child of the Revolution, re-enacted the scenes of 1776. The workshop was deserted, the plow left in the furrow, the pen lay rusting on the desk. Other States wheeled nobly into line. One regiment passed peaceably through to Washington. A second reached Baltimore, and was obliged to cut its way through an infuriated mob. But through it went, and the flag of Massachusetts gained new honors in the contest.

Then how suddenly the scene was changed. A hostile city of two hundred thousand inhabitants placed herself between the Federal Capital and those rushing to its support. Railroad bridges were destroyed,—all speedy means of communication were supposed to be cut off,—men were beginning to despair of the Capital,—when again the hostile soil of Maryland was spanned by a bridge of safety. Says the Buffalo *Express*:—Broken communication is re-opened, the route to the Capital is held by gallant troops, and the vast reinforcements now pouring forward will camp in the Senate Chamber without a gun fired on their route thither. Look at the facts:—On Thursday a Massachusetts regiment was thrown into Fort Monroe. The same day another occupied the town of Norfolk. The Navy Yard at that place, and the command of the entrance to Chesapeake Bay, was thus secured. The *Pawnee*, the *Merrimac*, and the *Harriet Lane*, — the latter leaving New York the 25th, — can convoy the transports upon the bay. Thus the control of that important inland sea is secured to the loyalists.

At the same time the Seventh New York regiment, and the Massachusetts troops which were at Philadelphia and unable to get through Baltimore without reinforcements, were sent forward to Havre de Grace and thence by steamer to Annapolis. The Seventh regiment occupied that railroad terminus, and the Massachusetts volunteers were pushed forward to the junction, 17 miles south of Baltimore. By this movement the Government has secured absolute control and possession of a railroad communication across the State of Maryland. Troops can now be sent forward *via* Philadelphia, Havre de Grace or Annapolis, or direct by sea to Washington. General SCOTT has two strings to his bow.

In the meantime let our impatient people, who want an army marched through Baltimore, wait. In a few days the forces at Harrisburgh will be large enough to detach, say, 20,000 men. An army of that number can *peaceably* occupy Baltimore, restore to us that route, and afford a rallying point to the Union sentiment of Maryland. That this movement is in contemplation is evident from the repairs and rebuilding of bridges on the Northern Central Railroad, already begun. The army of occupation for Maryland must, however, leave behind it a sufficient body to repel any invasion of Pennsylvania. From twelve to fifteen thousand rebels will soon be concentrated at Harper's Ferry. Their position is dangerous. In a few days they will have to the north of them Camp Curtin, to the east the army of occupation in Baltimore, to the south the army at Washington, and after that it needs only a sufficient force to march on Richmond to cut up the rebel army into divided sections, unable to co-operate, and surrounded on every side by superior forces. If this is done, the campaign will be completed before summer opens. The fleet, during the summer, can blockade the Southern ports, and as cold weather comes on, the recapture of the forts along the coast can be accomplished with safety. Such, it seems to us, is the theory of the first stage of the war.

Where the War Strength Lies.

THE Missouri *Democrat* publishes a communication from a correspondent, in which the statistics furnished are considered by the editor as "highly suggestive and important." He thinks, furthermore, that "they will show conclusively which way the cat is likely to jump."

The white population of those States which have responded to the call of the President is as follows:

New York,	3,887,000	Iowa,	674,000
Pennsylvania,	2,906,000	Maine,	628,000
Ohio,	2,339,000	Maryland,	599,000
Illinois,	1,711,000	Connecticut,	460,000
Indiana,	1,350,000	New Hampshire,	326,000
Massachusetts,	1,231,000	Vermont,	315,000
Michigan,	749,000	Rhode Island,	174,000
Wisconsin,	775,000	Minnesota,	162,000
New Jersey,	672,000	Delaware,	110,000
		Kansas,	107,000
Total,			18,175,000

White population in those States which have declined to respond to the President's call, as follows:

Virginia,	1,105,000	North Carolina,	661,000
Missouri,	1,058,000	California,	380,000
Kentucky,	930,000	Arkansas,	324,000
Tennessee,	834,000	Oregon,	52,000
Total,			6,344,000

White population of the Confederate States, as follows:

Georgia,	605,000	Mississippi,	354,000
Alabama,	529,000	South Carolina,	300,000
Texas,	420,000	Florida,	78,000
Louisiana,	376,000		
Total,			2,652,000

If we divide these totals by seven, the proportion of voters to the population, it would show the relative war strength of the three divisions of States as follows:

Free State voters,	2,740,000
Border State voters,	763,000
Seceded State voters,	378,000

Thus at a glance will be seen where the advantage is, and what the chances of even a consolidated South are as against a consolidated North.

War or No War.

THE Washington *Star* presents its view of a certain subject which seems to have befogged very many of the minds of the country, and those who are still in the dark, whether North or South, will be benefited by its perusal:

The seceders marched in armed bodies, and compelled the guards of the United States forts and arsenals to surrender them; *but it was not war.*

With arms in their hands they captured millions of dollars worth of cannon, small arms and munitions of war, belonging to the United States; *but it was not war.*

They seized the ships of the United States; *but it was not war.*

They seized the mints and the money of the United States, and applied them to their own use; *but it was not war.*

They fired on an unarmed ship, carrying supplies to a fortress of the United States; *but it was not war.*

They are besieging the fortresses of the United States, have surrounded them with military works, and cut off their supplies; *but it is not war.*

But if the United States attempt to relieve their beleaguered garrison, or even to send them provisions in an unarmed vessel, *it is war.*

If they attempt to transport a cannon from one fort to another, or from a foundry to a fort, *it is war.*

If they transfer a soldier from fort to fort, or from state to state, *it is war.*

If they send out a ship to protect their loyal citizens, *it is war.*

To talk of executing their laws, protecting their commerce, or collecting their revenue, *it is war, horrible war.*

Since the foregoing was written, the rebels have fired on Fort Sumter. *Is that war?*

Preparing for the Campaign.

THE following rules are published by "An Old Soldier," for the guidance of the young men who are now enlisting under the National banner:

1. Remember that in a campaign more men die from sickness than by the bullet.

2. Line your blanket with one thickness of brown drilling. This adds but four ounces in weight and doubles the warmth.

3. Buy a small India rubber blanket, (only $1.50,) to lay on the ground, or to throw over your shoulders when on guard duty during a rain storm. Most of the eastern troops are provided with these. Straw to lie upon is not always to be had.

4. The best military hat in use is the light-colored soft felt; the crown being sufficiently high to allow space for air over the brain. You can fasten it up as a continental in fair weather, or turn it down when it is wet or very sunny.

5. Let your beard grow, so as to protect the throat and lungs.

6. Keep your entire person clean; this prevents

fevers and bowel complaints in warm climates. Wash your body each day, if possible. Avoid strong coffee and oily meat. General Scott said that the too free use of these (together with neglect in keeping the skin clean,) cost many a soldier his life in Mexico.

7. A sudden check of perspiration by chilly or night air often causes fever and death. When thus exposed do not forget your blanket.

Letter from Mr. Seward to Gov. Hicks.

The following important letter has been sent by Mr. Seward to Gov. Hicks of Maryland:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 22, 1861.

Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Maryland

SIR:—I have had the honor to receive your communication of this morning, in which you have informed me that you have felt it to be your duty to advise the President of the United States to order elsewhere the troops off Annapolis, and also that no more be sent through Maryland, and that you have further suggested that Lord Lyons be requested to act as mediator between the contending parties in our country, to prevent the effusion of blood.

The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of that communication, and to assure you that he has weighed the counsels which it contains with the respect which he habitually cherishes for the Chief Magistrates of the several States, and especially for yourself. He regrets as deeply as any Magistrate or citizen can, that demonstrations against the safety of the United States, with very extensive preparations for the effusion of blood, have made it his duty to call out the forces to which you allude. The force now sought to be sent through Maryland is intended for nothing but the defence of the Capital.

The President has necessarily confided the choice of the National highway which that force shall take in coming to this city to Lieut. Gen. Scott, commanding the army of the United States, who, like his only predecessor, is not less distinguished for his humanity than for his loyalty, patriotism, and distinguished public service.

The President instructs me to add that the National highway thus selected by the Lieutenant General has been selected by him upon consultation with prominent magistrates and citizens of Maryland, as the one which, while a route is absolutely necessary, is farther removed from the populous cities of the State, and with the expectation that it would, therefore, be the least objectionable one.

The President cannot but remember that there has been a time in the history of the American Union, when forces designed for the defence of its Capital were not unwelcome anywhere in the State of Maryland, and certainly not at Annapolis, then, as now, the capital of that patriotic State, and then, also, one of the capitals of the Union. If eighty years could have obliterated all other noble sentiments of that age in Maryland, the President would be hopeful, nevertheless, that there is one that would forever remain there and elsewhere. That sentiment is, that no domestic contention whatever that may arise among the parties of this Republic ought, in any case, to be referred to any foreign arbitrament—least of all to the arbitrament of a European Monarchy.

I have the honor to be,
With distinguished consideration,
Your Excellency's most obedient serv't,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Organization and Parts of an Army.

A COMPANY is the unit of an army, and is supposed to average, on the war basis, 100 men, officers included. The general rule for the organization of such a company gives one captain, 2 lieutenants, 5 sergeants, 4 corporals, and 85 men. Formerly, each company had an ensign, who carried the flag; but his place is now supplied by the color sergeant. There is one more sergeant than corporals—the first sergeant being called the orderly sergeant, and is, next to the captain, the most important man in the company—carrying the books of the company, and calling the roll, morning and evening. The company is formed, when in column, into two platoons and four sections, each platoon commanded by a lieutenant, and each section by a sergeant.

A Regiment is regularly composed of ten companies, or two battalions; a battalion being half a regiment, composed of five companies—one of them called a light, or rout company, intended in regular service to operate outside of the heavy columns, as flanking parties, guards, &c.

The officers of a regiment, independent of company officers, are a colonel, lieut. colonel, two majors, adjutant, quartermaster, and commissary. Each separate body of troops must have a commissary and quartermaster, but in a large army they are apportioned to regiments or brigades. A regiment when constituted, will be formed thus:—One colonel, 1 lieut. colonel, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 commissary, 2 majors, 10 captains, 20 lieutenants, 60 sergeants, 40 corporals, and 850 private men—making 975, but in reality there are some others; each company has regularly a drummer and fifer, which make a regimental band of 20, besides the drum major. Then the regiment, when full, is made up regularly to 1,000 men.

A Brigade should be composed of two regiments, a squadron of cavalry, and a corps of field artillery. If these were all full, a complete brigade operating alone, would in our service, or in the French, make 2,400 men.

A Division is composed of two brigades, with additional corps of cavalry and artillery, making, in our army, including the whole staff and music, about 5,000 men. This is the highest *element* of organization in our service; but in France, as they organize immense armies, there is one other.

The Corps is composed of two or more divisions, frequently of four or five. The corps is, in the French service, properly commanded by a field marshal—an officer unknown to our country—and the corps is properly *a complete army in itself*.

The Staff consists of the aids, the adjutant general, the engineer, the quartermaster, and commissary generals. Through the adjutant general all orders are conveyed to each particular part. By the quartermaster general, all transportations and vehicles, and horses are furnished; by the commissary all supplies; by the engineer the topography of the country is thoroughly examined, the practicability of passes determined, fortifications built, or attacked. Then the staff of an army become its eyes and its faculties, the general simply deciding the movements of the army on the facts and elements thus furnished.

Southern War Rumors.

RICHMOND papers contain the Proclamation of Gov. Letcher, ordering the return of all vessels excepting the steamers Jamestown and Yorktown to their owners, and appeals to the people not to interfere, discountenances all seizures without legal authority, and appoints officers for different rivers to see the Proclamation carried into effect.

The Wilmington (N. C.) Journal of the 23d states that the branch mint at Charlotte was taken possession of on Saturday, under an order from Gov. Ellis. Troops were continually passing through from South Carolina and Georgia for Richmond, and General Bonham and staff had arrived there. Col. Gregg's regiment and Gen. McGowan's brigade had volunteered. Gov. Ellis has called for 30,000 volunteers additional to the regular militia, and all organized corps are commanded to be in readiness at an hour's notice.

A Philadelphia dispatch in the Herald says that passengers from Richmond state that Gen. Green of North Carolina, had arrived there, and tendered 30,000 men from his State. On Thursday, Floyd had an interview with Gov. Letcher. The former has armed and equipped 1,500 men. Hundreds of troops were arriving from South Carolina and Petersburg.

The following is the ordinance of secession of Virginia, just made public. Accompanying the document is a long schedule, setting forth the time and manner of holding polls for its ratification by the people:—The poll will be opened in each military camp in Virginia. Volunteers, whether in or out of the State, and voters, suffered to vote. This will be in addition to the regular election precincts. The election for members of Congress for the State to the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, required by law to be held on the 4th Thursday in May, is suspended and prohibited until otherwise ordered by the Convention.

Ordinance to Repeal the Ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America by the State of Virginia, and to resume all rights and powers granted under said Constitution

The people of Virginia, in their ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America, adopted by them in Convention on the 25th of June, 1788, having declared that the powers granted under said Constitution were derived from the people of the United States, and might be resumed whenever the same should be perverted to their injury and oppression; and the Federal Government having perverted said powers, not only to the injury of Virginia, but the oppression of the other Southern slaveholding States, now we, the people of Virginia, do declare and ordain that the ordinance adopted by the people of this State in Convention on the 25th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified, and all acts of the General Assembly of this State, on adopting amendments of said Constitution, are hereby repealed and abrogated; that the union between the State of Virginia and other States under the Constitution aforesaid is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Virginia is in full possession of sovereignty which belongs and appertains to a free and independent State.

And they do further declare that the said Constitution of the United States of America is no longer binding on any citizen of this State.

This ordinance shall take effect and be an act of this day when ratified by a majority of the votes of the people of the State, cast at the poll, to be taken thereon on the fourth Thursday in May next, in pursuance of a schedule hereafter to be enacted.

Maryland—Message of the Governor.

THE Governor of Maryland has convened the Legislature of the State and issued his message, the points of which we give briefly. He says that he labored earnestly to induce the President to forego his purpose of passing troops through Maryland, but the reply was that a military necessity rendered it unavoidable. He refused General Butler, of the Massachusetts volunteers, consent to land his forces. He also protested against his taking possession of the Annapolis Railroad.

He states that the most intelligent and learned citizens of the State admit the right of government to transmit its troops over rail, yet it is evident a portion of the people of Maryland are opposed to the exercise of the right. His own convictions are, the only safety of Maryland lies in preserving a neutral position between our brethren of the North and South. Maryland has violated no right of either section, and we have done all we can to avoid the impending war. He hoped Maryland might have acted as a mediator. He can not counsel Maryland to take sides against the general government until it commits outrage upon her which would justify us in resisting its authority. Our geographical position alone forces us to this. This has been all the while the ground-work of his policy. He is convinced his policy has been maintained by a large majority of the people. He appeals to the Legislature not to be swayed by passion, but to act with prudence and in a christian-like manner.

The State Senate passed the bill prohibiting circulation of notes under one dollar, under a penalty.

The House referred to a special committee, who are instructed to report in regard to legalization of special payments by banks. The Senate adopted an address to the people of Maryland, stating the Legislature would not pass an act of secession. If the people desire it, they will give them an opportunity of declaring for themselves their future destiny. The House had not acted thereon. The House appointed a committee to report an act calling a convention. Mr. Scott of Baltimore is chairman.

The Mistake of the South.

THE public journals of the Southern States are deluding their readers with such stuff as the following:

"THE PANIC AT THE NORTH.—The heart of the philanthropist bleeds and sickens in contemplating the distress that exists among the people of the North. Every day brings additional accounts of the tremendous panic that is sweeping the Northern cities. Stocks are going down, operatives are turned out to starve, confidence is destroyed, and business is paralyzed. On every side may be seen the wide spread ruin which an infatuated people have brought upon their own heads. Meantime there is some distress in the South, but the people of the Confederate States are generally comfortable. They breathe freer, and their proud necks are more erect, since they have parted company with their traducers. We are sorry for the true men of the North who are involved in disasters that they could not avert. But let them come South, find new fields for their enterprise, and mend their broken fortunes. We pity while we despise the poor dupes who pinned their faith to the traitors who now mock at the calamity that robs them of their daily bread. Let them turn upon their betrayers. In such a fight our sympathies will be with the hungry."

This is from the Memphis *Avalanche*. The New Orleans *Delta* of the 20th ult., just received at this office, has a couple of columns displayed in true sensation style, with dispatches from "Montgomery," from which we learn that President Davis has received official notification of the secession of Virginia, and has also been officially assured that the act is done in entire political and military accord with the Confederate States. The plans of Virginia, it would appear, were fully matured for action before she announced her secession, and now she is ready to co-operate at once with the Confederate Government.

We learn further, that the rumors which were current about the expected *resignation of Gen. Scott, are now corroborated by the act itself*. The old chieftain has resigned his position as Lieutenant General of the United States, and offers his services to Virginia, his native State.

"The old chieftain" will be somewhat surprised when he "gets the news."

From the *Journal and Messenger*, published in Macon, Georgia, we learn that the 7th regiment from New York were literally cut to pieces by the Marylanders between Annapolis and Marlboro. Gov. Hicks had raised the Confederate flag over the Capitol, and declared Maryland for the South. The same Journal is "confident that all the Border States will now join their fortunes with the Southern Confederacy." The Montgomery (Alabama) *Confederation* of Sunday, the 21st ult., says:—"It is thought, in high circles, that Major Anderson will now resign and tender his services to the Confederate States. We are inclined to think that there are some reasons for this conclusion."

We cut this from the Atlanta (Geo.) *Intelligencer*, of Saturday last:—"Gen. SCOTT, it is said, is opposed to Lincoln's Government making war upon the Southern people. He has said to Lincoln, that if war should be inaugurated, he would resign his position in the army of the United States, return to Virginia, his native State, and cast his fortunes with her for weal or for woe."

The Southern press have repeatedly stated that there were 30,000 men in New York who would not only sustain secession by money, but would give themselves to the cause of the Confederate States. They can now survey the field, and though the view will prove anything but agreeable, they may learn therefrom a profitable lesson. The Empire State has 60,000 men ready to depart at this writing to defend the Union, and money enough to carry the struggle to a righteous ending. New York will write her own history in this difficulty,—she needs neither a Confederate press nor Confederate statesmen to indicate the path where Patriotism, Duty, and Justice are to be found.

How the Loyal States Respond.

NEW YORK.—The following regiments have already taken their departure from New York, and others are ready to leave as fast as they can be moved:

Seventh Regiment, Col. Lefferts	Men 1,000
Seventy-first regiment, Col. Vosburgh	1,000
Seventy-seventh regiment, (Scotch)	1,000
Twelfth regiment, Col. Butterfield	950
Sixth regiment, Col. Pickney	800
Sixty-ninth regiment, Col. Corcoran, (Irish)	1,000
Zouave regiment, Col. Ellsworth	1,000
Eighth regiment, Col. Lyons	1,000
Thirteenth regiment, Col. Smith, (Brooklyn)	700
Fourteenth regiment, (Brooklyn)	1,000
Twenty-eighth regiment, Col. Bennett (Brooklyn)	800
Sixty seventh regiment, (New York)	1,000
Fifth regiment, (Brooklyn)	1,000
Total	12,250

These are from New York and Brooklyn alone. The total number of companies offered to Gov. Morgan at latest advices was 169, with 77 men each. Enrollments were being made at the rate of two regiments daily. On Sunday, the 28th ult., 16,000 volunteers were quartered in New York city, all ready to march on the receipt of equipments and orders.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Governor's Message to the Legislature will recommend the passage of a stay law. The declaratory part will say that Pennsylvania will open the route from the North to Washington, as essential to transport. Whether Maryland stays in or out of the Union, no hostile soil will be permitted to lie between the National Capital and the States loyal to the Union. Rebellion must be crushed, and the nation restored to its entirety, and the national property seized and possessed by the rebels, re-taken at any expense of treasure and blood. He will recommend an appropriation of not less than three millions, and perhaps five millions of dollars.

There was a requisition of the General Government on the 28th ult., through General Patterson, for 21 more regiments—20 of infantry, and one of cavalry. It makes the total of Pennsylvania 38 regiments—29,500 men. Applicants for filling this contingent are already filed in the Adjutant General's Office, save four regiments, which leaves a chance for Philadelphians.

The Governor will also recommend in his message the requiring of 10,000 men to be brought out, encamped, drilled and armed, beyond the present requisition of the General Government, in order to form a reserve to be marched anywhere required to fill up the losses by battle or disease. Thus Pennsylvania will have 40,000 altogether in the field.

IOWA.—Ten Iowa regiments are in camp awaiting orders. The call was for 1,000 men, but the Governor has accepted 10,000, and these are eagerly desiring the command to march.

MISSOURI.—The refusal of Gov. Jackson to meet the demand of President Lincoln for four regiments does not receive the sanction of the *people*, and 4,000 have already volunteered and organized in the city of St. Louis. The masses are sound in Missouri, and will be heard.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Old Bay State has patriotism enough for an entire nation, and the manner in which she rallies under the Stars and Stripes is evidence sufficient to show her intention of planting a Bunker Hill upon every field the battle for the Union may be fought. "There she stands."

OHIO has already accepted volunteers sufficient to fill her own quota, that of Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and they will be sent forward immediately if the President will issue the orders to move.

MICHIGAN.—The Governor has called an extra session of the Legislature for May 7th. Five regiments have been offered to the Governor, and new ones are forming.

KENTUCKY, though not coming up to the standard, seems to be determined that secession shall not take root in her soil. A company of secessionists, numbering fifteen men, left Cynthiana, on the 22d, to join the Southern Confederate army. When the train arrived at Frankfort, Ky., they were ordered to show their flag, which they did. While displaying the secession flag from a window of the cars, several stones were thrown, at which the lieutenants of the company fired into the crowd. Immediately the cars were attacked by the citizens, and boulders and paving stones rained upon them promiscuously. They finally got off with but little personal injury. The citizens declare that no more trains having secession troops shall pass through that place.

MAINE.—The Legislature have passed resolutions to raise ten regiments, and appropriated a million of dollars, and an act to provide a coast guard, and appropriating $30,000 to make the entire military available by draft. Also a resolution authorizing a loan of $1,300,000, and an act authorizing the employment of females as nurses in the army.

Free use of the railroads and steamboats are offered for the conveyance of troops, and cities and towns are voting money by thousands of dollars to equip soldiers, and make provision for their families.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The facilities for obtaining news are very meagre, but the reports received speak encouragingly of the Union sentiment of Western Virginia.

VERMONT.—The House of Representatives promptly and unanimously passed a bill on Tuesday week, the day of their convening, appropriating $1,000,000 for military purposes. On Wednesday the Senate convened, and the Governor approved the bill. Thus promptly and liberally have the sinews of war been provided for the State. Meanwhile the work of enlisting and organizing volunteers goes bravely on all over the State. The 1st regiment will be ready to march in three days.

Affairs at Washington.

THE English Minister, Lord Lyons, a few days since, despatched his first Secretary to the Montgomery Government on important business. It is understood he carried information to Jeff. Davis as to the position England intends to assume towards the Confederate Government. It is pretty certain that their Commissioners will not be received in an official capacity.

Judge Robinson, an old personal friend and classmate of Gen. Scott, came to Washington on the 21st ult., from Richmond, to offer him a commission as Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the Confederate States. On learning the purport of Judge R.'s errand, Gen. Scott interrupted him with a declaration that if he went any further in making such a proposition, he, Judge R., would not be permitted to get back to Richmond, adding that having sworn to support the Constitution, he realized all the honorable obligations of that oath, and should of course observe them.

Gen. Wool issued orders for the delivery of 10,000 muskets and 400,000 cartridges to Ohio troops now at Harrisburgh. He has represented, by special courier to the Government, the necessity of bringing 150,000 into the field, and opening the route through Baltimore. He would also bring into the field within sixty days a force sufficient to disperse the rebels from Richmond, hold that city, and possess New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi.

A gentleman from Washington reports that the following is the language of Mr. Lincoln to the Baltimore Committee:

"GENTLEMEN:—You have come here to ask for peace on any terms. Such a desire on such terms is not like the course of Washington or Jackson. They—the rebels—attack Fort Sumter, and you attack the troops sent to the Federal Government, for the protection of the same, and the defence of the lives and property of this city. My intention was never to attack Maryland, but to have those troops, as I said before, for the protection of Washington. Now, gentlemen, go home, and tell your people that if they will not attack us, we will not attack them; but if they do attack us, we will return it, and that severely. Those troops *must come to Washington, and that through Maryland*. They can neither go under it, nor can they fly over it, and they *shall* come *through* it."

The President has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, For reasons assigned in my proclamation of the 19th inst., the blockade of the ports of the seceded States was established, and

Whereas, Since that date public property has been seized, the revenue obstructed, and duly commissioned officers, while executing orders, have been arrested and held as prisoners, or impeded in official duties without due legal process, by persons claiming to act under the authority of Virginia and North Carolina, an efficient blockade of the ports of these States will also be established.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The government has formally decided to receive 40,000 of the 75,000 volunteers recently called for by the Proclamation, for the term of three years, 25,000 regulars for five years, and 18,000 sailors for the same period. Orders to carry this measure into effect will be at once issued.

An Armory, in place of that at Harper's Ferry, is to be established at Rock Island, Illinois.

The following is published:

To Major Robert Anderson, late Commander of Fort Sumter

I am directed by the President to communicate to you, and through you to your officers and men under your command at Forts Moultrie and Sumter, the approbation of the Government of the United States for your judicious and gallant conduct there, and tender you the thanks of the Government.

SIMEON CAMERON.

There is good reason for stating that the Naval Academy is to be removed, at least temporarily, from Annapolis to Newport, R. I.

It was ascertained at the State Department that no more Diplomatic or Consular appointments will be made and no consideration given to the subject until all the avenues leading to the Capital are open for the passage of citizens and United States troops. Col. Mansfield, of the United States Engineers, is now in command of the troops here, his predecessor, Col. C. F. Smith, having been ordered to New York.

The Navy Department has issued an order similar to that from the War Department, that the amounts due to the recent officers from the States claiming to have seceded, will hereafter be paid them from the United States funds heretofore sent to or deposited in these States, except in cases where the Department shall otherwise direct.

Some excitement has been occasioned in diplomatic circles, growing out of the proclamation of the President directing a blockade of the Southern ports. It appears that a blockade, to be respected by foreign powers, must not only be effective, but that due notice must be given of such intention to their representatives. With Brazil, and all South American Governments, a notice of ninety days is required under treaty, but this has not been given by our Government, hence consignments of coffee and other natural products, designed for Southern ports, are delayed in their transportation to that portion of the country, the merchants not being satisfied with the effects of an immediate blockade. It has, therefore, become necessary that specific inquiries should be made by the Federal Government in relation to this subject, so that treaty rights and privileges may not be damaged. The foreign Ministers will insist that the stipulations shall be respected and observed, otherwise naval forces will be dispatched hither as a means of foreign protection. The delicacy of the question is apparent, and, from what is known, may involve serious consequences to all concerned. At all events it will produce trouble now as in the future.

Spirit of the Hour.

COL. HAZARD refuses to sell powder to go to the rebel States. Col. Colt has notified the Government that his weapons are for sale, first to Connecticut, next to the United States, and none whatever to the rebels. Sharp's Rifle Company will not sell a weapon to the enemies of the Government.

GEN. SAMUEL CHANDLER, of Lexington, Massachusetts, now 65 years of age, who did service in the war of 1812, and was present at the seige of Fort Erie, has received recruiting papers from headquarters, and will proceed to raise a company for active service in his own town.

GEN. RUFUS KING, of Wisconsin, recently appointed Resident Minister at Rome, has asked leave of absence from his post, in order to take command of his regiment, and serve the country in the field against domestic traitors.

A PUBLIC meeting of the citizens of Frankfort, Alabama, was held on the 16th ult., at which the following resolution was adopted:

"That our Congressional nominee, if elected, is to represent us in the United States Congress, and not in this so-called 'Southern Confederacy.'"

UNITED STATES District Attorney Smith has just notified all the Banks of New York city that no more money must be sent to any of the seceding States. All drafts from the South will be returned unpaid.

The News Condenser.

— Navigation in the Upper Lakes is open.

— There are 40,000 Welsh people living in London.

— The French distillers are making brandy out of coal.

— Anthracite coal has gone up to $15 a ton in Baltimore.

— In London there are 20,000 doctors and 1,800 undertakers.

— The street cars in St. Louis are to be propelled by steam.

— France has 2,394 cotton factories, with 3,000,000 spindles only.

— Napoleon III has nearly finished his "Life of Julius Cæsar."

— A negro insurrection in Anne Arundel Co., Md., is reported.

— It is proposed to introduce horse railroads into Broadway, New York.

— The head-quarters of Gen. Wool are to be hereafter at New York.

— The Pennsylvania Central Railroad carries the Pittsburg troops free.

— Seven buildings were destroyed by fire at Mt. Gilead, O., on Thursday week.

— There are in great Britain 2,210 cotton factories, running 28,000,000 spindles.

— Hon. Daniel D. Barnard, a prominent citizen of Albany, died on the 23d ult.

— The express companies send packages no farther South than Philadelphia now.

— One of the Rhode Island regiments represents in its members fifteen million dollars.

— A new arsenal, for the storage of State arms, is to be immediately built in Cincinnati.

— Fifty-four Crimean veterans have enlisted in the 69th Regiment, under Col. Corcoran.

— The number of troops dispatched from Boston to the scene of hostilities is about 3,500.

— The patriotic students of Harvard College have organized four companies, one for each class.

— The grand British regatta of July next has been opened to boats from all parts of the world.

— Jeff. Davis graduated at West Point in the class of 1828. He ranked 23d in a class numbering 33.

— There are about four hundred sloops and schooners engaged in the oyster trade at New York.

— The observatory at Valley Forge was blown to the ground by a heavy gale of wind last week.

— The pestiferous association of the K. G. C. are rumored to have a small organization still in Boston.

— A Committee of Public Safety has been organized in Pittsburg, to notify traitors to leave the city.

— The bombardment of Fort Sumter cost South Carolina one million dollars, which she defrays herself.

— The Grand Cathedral in Mexico is five hundred feet long, and capable of holding thirty thousand persons.

— Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation of flour to Northern cities.

— On the day of the fight in Baltimore, the City Council appropriated $500,000 to preserve the peace of the city.

— Five cases of arms, destined for the South, were seized at the Michigan Southern depot in Chicago on Saturday.

— The Maryland banks are preparing to issue small notes, to be authorized by the Legislature at its present session.

— A home for inebriates, which recently went into operation in California, has been attended with the best results.

— Fifty-five thousand stand of arms from Harper's Ferry were sent to Washington before the arsenal was destroyed.

— There are 1,000 lives and $7,500,000 worth of property lost, annually, by shipwrecks on the coast of Great Britain.

— There is an India rubber factory in full blast in Montreal, the only establishment of the kind in the British Provinces.

— There are now no Cadets at West Point from the Confederate States, the last two having resigned last Friday week.

— The anti-Brigham Young Mormons have been holding a conference at Amboy, Michigan, Jo Smith, Jr., presiding.

— Dr. Cheever has been lecturing at Liverpool on the present American crisis. His audience was not very numerous.

— About thirty Massachusetts shoemakers have been driven out of Virginia lately. They arrived in Boston on Saturday last.

— Kossuth states, in an affidavit that he makes before a court in England, that he still considers himself Governor of Hungary.

— A Washington letter to the World says there have been over three hundred civil, army, and navy resignations within two days.

— There are 12,500 square miles of bog in Ireland, or nearly a third of the whole island, a great part of which might be reclaimed.

— A deputation of 20 Indians has arrived at New-York to tender 300 warriors of the Sioux and Chippewa tribes to the President.

— Six hundred and thirty million cubic feet of gas escape annually from the gas mains in London, an estimated loss of $70,000.

— The history of the Expedition of the Austrian frigate Novara Round the World, has been translated and published in England.

— Edward Weston, the man who walked from Boston to Washington last month, on a wager, averaged forty-seven miles per day.

— A boy named Sullivan was burned to death at Norwich, Conn., Saturday week, having been pushed into a bonfire by his playmates.

— The aggregate amount tendered to the Government, from all sources, is stated, on good authority, at over two hundred million dollars.

— Maryland has eight powder mills, Virginia has one, Delaware has nine. There are none in any other slave State, except Kentucky.

— The French army numbers 687,000 men, with 10 marshals, 194 generals of division, 162 brigadier generals, 1,070 majors, and 6,871 captains.

— The new Collector of New York, Mr. Barney, has received already from seven to ten bushels of applications for subordinate positions.

— Five hundred men, employed in the piano establishment of Chickering & Sons, Boston, have tendered their services to the Government.

— Chas. L. Wilson, editor of the Chicago Journal, vacated the editorial chair on Monday week. He goes as Secretary of Legation to England.

— It is rumored that Mr. Jefferson Davis is critically ill in Montgomery, and that this accounts for the presence of Mr. Stephens in Virginia.

— It is said that the secession authorities of Louisiana have imposed a tax of $7,000 per annum on every public gambling house in New Orleans.

— Specimens of cotton (tree cotton) have been sent to England from Jamaica, for examination, pronounced worth thirty cents per pound.

— One day last week was the time appointed for taking the decennial census throughout the United Kingdoms of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

— Mr. Zenas Ball, one of the oldest citizens of Milford, Me., died last week, aged 83. He was born and always lived upon the farm he lately occupied.

— Twenty-one of the compositors in the office of the New York World have dropped their "sticks," shouldered the musket, and enlisted for the war.

— A company of German Riflemen, every man of whom has served in European wars, is organizing in Chicago. Each man carries a Minnie rifle and revolver.

— The New York and Sandy Hook pilots have tendered their services in piloting U. S. vessels to the Government, free of charge, during the continuance of the war.

— All Western and Southern money is rejected by Rochester bankers. Agents and others remitting for the RURAL will please send New York or Eastern bills or Postage Stamps.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Britain.—Gladstone introduced the Budget into the House of Commons on the 15th, showing the surplus to be nineteen hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling. He proposed using it thus:

A reduction of 1d on the income tax. The repeal of the paper duty, which amounts to a million and a half, surplus £400,000 of tea and sugar duties to be continued.

In the British House of Commons, the government announced without official information relative to it, the alledged annexation of St. Domingo to Spain.

In the House of Lords it was stated that the government engaged in no negotiations whatever toward reconciling the King of Italy and the Pope. Their policy was not to interfere in Roman Catholic questions. The Italian question in general was debated. The French occupation of Rome was deplored, and the prospect of a collision between Austria and Italy was deprecated by all the speakers.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell stated that all foreign Ministers, except American, left Jeddo to be protected by ships of war, in consequence of intimidation being used towards them, which the Japanese government had not endeavored to check.

A report that President Lincoln was dead was extensively circulated in England.

American news is anxiously looked for.

The London Times editorially reiterates hopes for the maintenance of peace, and says: When the soil and seas of the New World are likely to be stained with blood, foreign nations may surely remonstrate in the cause of humanity.

France.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, says Russia informed France that in consequence of events at Warsaw, it would be impossible to join France in any measure of settlement of the Eastern question. The alleged reason is, that Russia regards France as an accomplice in the Polish disturbance.

Italy.—Garibaldi took a seat in the Italian Parliament. Business was temporarily suspended by applause.

The action of the Ministry in disbanding the Southern army, and the measures taken for recognition, were debated.

Garibaldi made a speech so violent that it excited a tumult in the Chamber. He made an allusion to the Ministry, against which Cavour protested. The President put on his hat, and the sitting was suspended for a brief interval.

Garibaldi, in resuming, spoke with more moderation, and defended his comrades in arms, and said the formation of three divisions of volunteers as decreed was not sufficient for the National armament.

Bixio made a conciliatory speech.

Cavour said he accepted words of conciliation.

Garibaldi explained several facts alluded to by Cavour, and expressed the belief that Cavour loved Italy. He designated the French army as the enemy of Italy, because they occupied Rome.

On the 19th Garibaldi again received loud applause. The excitement of the previous day had subsided. Garibaldi expressed himself satisfied with the attempted reaction at Calabria. Troops were dispatched to the town of Venosa, delivered from Bourbons.

Continued Austrian movements on the Po, near Ferrara.

A reported attack on Sardinia is considered probable.

Poland.—Warsaw advices say that matters are daily growing worse. It is feared that the exasperation of the people will lead to fresh disturbances. Vigorous measures had not intimidated them.

Troops bivouacked in public squares.

The Russian force in Poland is to be raised to 100,000.

Spain.—Spanish official papers say that government will accept the annexation of St. Domingo as soon as approved by a vote of the people, if no foreign power protests.

Fearful inundations had occurred at Java. Many thousand persons were drowned, and whole villages destroyed, and 50,000 people left destitute.

The Porte has placed the Coasts of Albania in a state of blockade.

Commercial Intelligence—*Breadstuffs* —Flour dull and nominal, 28s@30s6d; wheat quiet and steady. Red Western 11s3d@12s0d. Wheat 12s3d@14s6d. Corn dull and quotations barely maintained; mixed 36s6d; yellow 36s6d@37s; white 37s@37s6d.

Provisions.—The Liverpool provision market is generally steady. Pork steady. Lard quiet and easier, but unchanged. Quotations 54@56.

London Market.—London breadstuffs dull, owing to favorable weather for crops. Wheat, White American, 62s@68s; Red 58s@62s. Flour 30s@33s.

To All Our Readers.

Back Numbers of this Volume can be sent to New Subscribers, until otherwise announced; but all wishing them should *Subscribe Soon*.

A New Quarter of the Rural *commenced with April, and subscriptions and renewals are specially in order now—to commence with April, or January if preferred.*

☞ Change of Address.—Subscribers wishing the address of their papers changed from one Post-Office to another, must specify the old address as well as the new to secure compliance with their requests.

☞ Postage Stamps are taken at par on subscription, and greatly preferred to Western or other uncurrent money.

Markets, Commerce, &c.

Rural New-Yorker Office,
Rochester, April 30, 1861.

Flour—Best brands show a decline of 25 cents per barrel.

Grain—No change to note in any kind of grain.

Provisions—Pork is without any alteration in rates, but is firm at our quotations. Shoulders have advanced slightly.

Dairy — Butter is very scarce and an advance of 1 cent per pound is noted. Cheese is moving upward in price. No other change of importance.

ROCHESTER WHOLESALE PRICES.

Flour and Grain.		Eggs, dozen	10@10c
Flour, winter wheat	$6,00@6,50	Honey, box	12@14
Flour, spring do	5,00@5,00	Candles, box	11@12
Flour, buckwheat	0,00@2,00	Candles, extra	13@13
Meal, Indian	@1,00	**Fruit and Roots.**	
Wheat, Genesee	1,10@1,30	Apples, bushel	25@38c
Best white Canada	0,00@1,35	Apples, dried, ℘ ℔	2@2½
Corn, old	00@45c	Peaches, dried, ℘ ℔	9@10
Corn, new	00@40	Cherries, dried	9@10
Rye, 60 lbs. ℘ bush	00@60	Plums, dried	8@ 9
Oats, by weight	23@25	Potatoes	33@50
Barley	50@55	**Hides and Skins.**	
Buckwheat	35@40	Slaughter	4 @ 4½
Beans	88c@$1,13	Calf	7 @ 7
Meats.		Sheep Pelts	50@163c
Pork, Mess	$17,50@18,00	Lamb Pelts	50@88
Pork, clear	20 00@20 00	**Seeds.**	
Pork, cwt	6,00@6,00	Clover, bushel	$4,50@5 00
Beef, cwt	4,00@6 00	Timothy	2,50@3,00
Spring lambs, each	1,50@2,00	**Sundries.**	
Mutton, carcass	5@6c	Wood, hard	$3,00@5,00
Hams, smoked	10@10½	Wood, soft	3,00@3,00
Shoulders	7@7½	Coal, Lehigh	7,00@7,00
Chickens	9@10	Coal, Scranton	5,75@6,00
Turkeys	10@11	Coal, Pittston	5,75@6,00
Geese	40@50	Coal, Shamokin	5,75@6,00
Ducks ℘ pair	38@44	Coal, Char	10@12½
Dairy, &c.		Salt, bbl	0,00@1,62
Butter, roll	17@18	Hay, ton	9,00@13,00
Butter, firkin	13@15	Straw, ton	0,00@0,00
Cheese	9@11	Wool, ℘ ℔	30@40c
Lard, tried	10@10½	Whitefish, half bbl	4,25@4 50
Tallow, rough	0 @ 6	Codfish, ℘ quintal	4,50@5,00
Tallow, tried	8 @ 8	Trout, half bbl	4,00@4,25

THE PROVISION MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 29 — Flour — Market very firm, but rather quiet. Sales at $5,20@5,25 for superfine State, $5,30@5,40 for extra do, $5,15@5,25 for superfine Western, $5,30@5,60 for common to medium extra do, $5,60@5,65 for inferior to good extra round hoop Ohio. Canadian firm, with only a limited demand; sales at $5,30@7,50.

Grain — Wheat, market may be quoted a shade better for good grades, but common qualities are without change of importance; sales at $1 47 for white Canada, $1,00@1,25 for white Kentucky, $1 45@1,60 for white Western, and $1,38 for amber Wisconsin. Rye quiet and without material change. Barley dull and heavy. Corn, market a shade firmer, but rather quiet, sales at 68c for old mixed Western, in store, and 70c for new yellow Southern. Oats quiet at 34½@36c for State, Western, and Canada.

Provisions — Pork market dull, heavy and lower, sales at $18,00@18,25 for mess, $13,25 for prime. Lard unchanged, sales at 9½@10½c. Butter in fair request at 10@16c for Ohio, and 15@20c for State. Cheese steady at 7@10½c.

Ashes — The inquiry for both kinds and the supply are limited, sales of 31 bbls, at $5,62½ for Pots and Pearls.

Hops — The market is quiet, last sales at 11@20c, — the latter for choice.

Seeds — The market is quiet for Clover Seed at 7¾@8c. Timothy Seed is selling slowly at $2,50@2,75 ℘ bushel, choice is held at $3,00.

ALBANY, April 29 — Flour and Meal — The demand for Flour is quite active at advancing rates. Corn Meal is steady.

Common to good State	$4,90@5,00
Fancy and extra State	5,00@5,25
Common to good Western	5,30@5,75
Extra Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, &c.	5,30@7,00
Extra Ohio	6,00@7,00
Common Canadian	5,25@5,75
Extra Canadian	5,85@7,00
Fancy Genesee	6,00@6,00
Extra Genesee and city brands	6,00@7,25
Extra Kentucky	6,00@7,00

Corn meal is steady at $1,15½@1,31 ℘ 100 lbs.

Grain — Wheat firm, with a fair milling demand; sales white Canadian at about $1,50, and winter red State at $1 25. Corn firm and in good demand, sales of mixed Western at 62½c. Rye and Barley quiet. Oats more active and firm, sales State at 34@34½c delivered.

Seeds — A moderate business in Clover at 8¼@8½c for medium State. Timothy is selling at $2,75 for Illinois.

BUFFALO, April 29. — Flour — A fair inquiry prevails this morning for the better grades which are scarce, and for which the market rules firm. Sales Saturday afternoon at $3,60 for No 2, 25 00 for choice extra Illinois and fair extra Michigan, $5,00@5,25 for extra Indiana and Ohio, $5,50@6,00 for double extras, and $4,25 for small lots favorite do.

Grain — The market for wheat is very quiet, owing to the fact that canal freights are not, as yet, fairly established. Nothing was done this morning. Sales good white Michigan Saturday afternoon, in bags, at $1,28. Corn market quiet and unchanged. No sales Saturday afternoon. This morning sales of new at 40c. Oats are selling from wagons at 23@24c. Barley last sale was at 56c for Canadian. Rye, last sale was at 54c for Illinois. Peas Canadian scarce and in fair demand for seed, at 50@55c for fair to choice.

Provisions — Heavy mess pork quiet at $17,50, and light do. at $16,50. Smoked shoulders 7½c. Plain hams 9@9½c. sugar cured do. at 10@10½c., and sacked do. at 11c. Sale salted hams in bulk, this morning, at 7¾c. Lard quiet at 9½c. — *Com. Adv.*

TORONTO, April 25. — Flour — In the absence of much business, is little changed. The tone of the market is decidedly dull, and though we have little decline to notice, yet the limitation of transactions shows that buyers are disinclined to operate. We quote

Superfine extra	$6,00@6,25
Extra	5,60@5,70
Fancy	6,00@5,30
No. 1	4,65@4,75
No 2	4 20@4,35

Oatmeal has a fair consumptive demand $3,60@3,75. Lots in barrels, however, are dull with little shipping inquiry.

Grain — Fall Wheat. The deliveries from farmers' teams would not exceed 700 to 800 bushels any day on an average, the quality of the general sample was but ordinary, very little real prime being offered. Prices have ruled steady, and all that offers meets with ready sale, as the feeling amongst buyers on the street continues moderately active. We quote common to medium $1,16@1,19. Medium to prime $1,19@1,21, and to some few instances $1.22. The latter, however, is an extreme figure, and only paid for the very choicest samples. Spring wheat, — there is a good demand for this grain, though the quality offering both by rail and teams has been very small. Ordinary samples fitted for seed would bring $1 05@1,06. Barley is only sparingly offered, at 50@53c, at which the market is not very animated. Oats in good request at 25@27c, which rates however increased receipts would hardly realize. Peas have not been so active during the week and prices have a shade declined. The deliveries have been limited at 48@50c.

Seeds — Clover seed has become very scarce in this market, and is in active request, $5,25@5,50 would be paid did any offer. Timothy quiet and unchanged $2,75@3. — *Globe.*

THE CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 24. — The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows.

Beef Cattle.	
First quality	$8,00@9,00
Ordinary quality	7,00@8,00
Common quality	6 50@7,00
Inferior quality	6,00@6,50
Cows and Calves.	
First quality	$55,00@60,00
Ordinary quality	40,00@50,00
Common quality	30,00@35 00
Inferior quality	25,00@30,00
Veal Calves.	
First quality, ℘ ℔	6 @6½c
Ordinary quality	5¼@5½c
Common quality	4 @5 c
Inferior quality	3½@4 c
Sheep and Lambs.	
Prime quality	$5,00@6,00
Ordinary quality	4 25@5,50
Common quality	3,75@4,00
Inferior quality	3,00@3,50
Swine.	
First quality	5½@5¾c
Other qualities	4½@4¾c

ALBANY, April 29. — Beeves — The market opens with a good feeling. The cattle, for the most part, are in very fair condition, many of them fat, and some unusually heavy, although more or less coarse. Holders are asking 5@5½c ℘ ℔, live weight, higher prices, without, however, securing. On the better grades there is a shade of improvement, while the lower grades are quite firm at last week's quotations.

Receipts — The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad, estimating 16 to the car:

	This week.	Last week.	Cor. week last year.
Cattle	3,360	3,016	3,142
Sheep	1,764	3,320	1,311
Hogs			416

Prices — The market is firm and active at the following prices:

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	4¾@ c	4¼@ c
Extra	4½@4¾c	4¼@4½c
First quality	3¾@4¼c	3½@4 c
Second quality	3¼@3½c	3¼@3½
Third quality	2½@3 c	2½@3 c

Sheep — Market quite dull at a nominal decline of 25@50c ℘ head. We hear of but one sale, 55 head, average 113 lbs., at 4½c ℘ ℔, with the wool off.

Hogs — Prime corn fed at 5¼@5½c, nominally.

Milch Cows — In light request at $30@40. — *Argus and Atlas.*

BRIGHTON, April 25 — At market — 1,200 Beef Cattle, 85 stores, 1,800 Sheep and Lambs, and 2,300 Swine.

Beef Cattle — Prices, extra, $6,75@7 00, 1st quality, $6,50@0,00, 2d do, $5 00@0,00, 3d do, $0,00@5,50.

Working Oxen — $100, $115@130.

Milch Cows — $45@47, common, $15@21.

Veal Calves — $3,00@6,00.

Stores — Yearlings, $0@0, two-years old, $15@17; three years old, $18@18.

Hides — 4½@5c ℘ ℔.

Calf Skins — 10@11c ℘ ℔.

Tallow — 6½@7c. ℘ ℔.

Pelts — 50c@$1,25 each.

Sheep and Lambs — $1,50@1,75, extra, $3,00@5,50.

Swine — Stores, wholesale, 5¼@5¾c; retail, 6@8c. Fat Hogs, undressed, still fed, 0c.

CAMBRIDGE, April 24. — At market 531 cattle, about 175 beeves and 56 stores, consisting of working oxen, cows, and one, two and three years old.

Beef Cattle — Prices extra, $6,25@6,75, first quality, $4,75@6,00, second quality, $3,00@0,00, third quality, $3,75, ordinary quality, $0,00.

Working Oxen — $90, $115@180.

Cows and Calves — $25, $40@62.

Stores — Yearlings, $0@0, two years old, $15@18; three years old, $17@19.

Sheep and Lambs — 1,350 at market. Prices — In lots $1,50, @2,25; extra and selections, $2,75@5,25 each.

Pelts — 25c@$1,25 each.

Tallow — 6½@7c ℘ ℔.

Hides — 4½@5c. ℘ ℔. Calf Skins — 9@10c ℘ ℔.

Veal Calves — $3,00@6.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 24. — The market continues very dull, and we have no additional sale to advise. Manufacturers are expected in town soon for the purpose of settling up accounts, when a rather better business is anticipated, but at present they are buying nothing worth mentioning. We quote:

American Saxony Fleece, ℘ ℔	45@50
American full blood Merino	41@44
American half-blood and three-fourths Merino	38@40
American Native and one-fourth Merino	32@35
Extra Pulled	38@48
Superfine, Pulled	31@33
No 1, Pulled	23@25
Lamb's, Pulled	27@30
California, extra	00@00
California, fine, unwashed	12@35
California, common do	12@20
Peruvian, washed	25@30
Valparaiso, unwashed	—@—
South American Mes. unwashed	10@21
South American Merino, unwashed	21@23
South American, common washed	13@18
South American Entre Rios, do	13@18
South American, unwashed	8@10
South American Cordova, washed	19@25
Cape Good Hope unwashed	28@28
East India, washed	10@30
African, unwashed	—@—
African, washed	—@—
Smyrna, unwashed	10@18
Smyrna, washed	23@26
Mexican, unwashed	—@—

BOSTON, April 24. — The market for domestic and foreign wool has been quiet for some days past, and no sales to notice.

Saxony and Merino, fine	47@50	Western mixed	20@30
Full blood	44@47	Smyrna, washed	15@26
½ and ¾ blood	40@43	Do. unwashed	9@17
Common	30@33	Syrian	10@23
Pulled, extra	40@45	Cape	10@50
Do. Superfine	32@40	Crimea	7@17
Do. No. 1	22@32	Buenos Ayres	9@45
Do No. 2	16@20	Peruvian, washed	20@30

Married.

In this city, on Tuesday, April 23d, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Corr, HENRY G HARTMAN and CARRIE M. SCHAFFNER, all of this city.

At St. Peter's Church, in this city, on the 25th ult., by Rev. J. T. Colt, GEORGE W. STEBBINGS and Miss METTIE E., youngest daughter of the late C. A. Jones.

At Darien, Gen. Co., N. Y., on the 21st inst., by Rev. J. J. Roberts, J. A. PETERS, M. D., of Buffalo, and Miss PHOEBE J. WILLIAMS, of Darien.

Advertisements.

ADVERTISING TERMS, in Advance — Thirty-Five Cents a Line, each insertion. A price and a half for extra display, or 52½ cents per line of space. Special Notices, (following reading matter, leaded,) Sixty Cents a Line.

☞ Its immense circulation among the Producers and Dealers of the Free States, renders the Rural New-Yorker by far the Best and Cheapest Advertising Medium of its class. This fact should be borne in mind by all Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers, &c., who must necessarily depend upon the People of the North for patronage.

5,000 Wilson's Albany & Hooker's Seedling Strawberry Vines at $2 per 1,000,—the cheapest yet.
JOSEPH CALDWELL,
590-2t Nurseryman, Troy, N. Y.

AID TO THE VOLUNTEERS! Until the 15th of May I will devote one half of my net receipts to the relief of the families of Volunteers. The more I sell, the more I shall be able to contribute. My *Garden, Field and Flower Seeds* are of the choicest quality, and the *Strawberry Plants* are of the desirable varieties.
Address G. F. NEEDHAM,
May 2, 1861. Florist and Seedsman, Buffalo, N. Y.

FLORISTS, ATTENTION.—I am now prepared to furnish the best and most select assortment of English, French, and German Asters ever offered in this country. I will send, post paid, to any address, 12 varieties 20 seeds each, for $1 00.
I have also the celebrated Green-centered Helianthus, 20 cts a packet.
J. RAPALJE,
Genesee Seed Store, No. 17 So. St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

PEAS! Peas! Peas!—Now on hand and for sale at the "Genesee Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse," No. 17 South St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

60	bushels	Irish Marrowfat.
50	"	Black Eye do.
30	"	Missouri do
40	"	Early Kents.
100	"	Early Washington
25	"	Dwarf Blue Imperial
25	"	Champion of England
100	"	Canada Creepers, for field sowing

ATTENTION! BEE-KEEPERS.—Kidder's new system of Bee Management, whereby a swarm of Bees will collect from one to three hundred pounds of honey in one season. Bees can be made to swarm any season, or prevented from doing so. Can be prevented from flying to the forests in swarming-time. Bee-robbery easily prevented. Moth millers prevented effectually. Never lose bees by the chill of winter or otherwise.

I will send my new Book Circular free of postage to any Bee-Keeper, if they will send me their name and Post-Office address, containing 32 pages, giving general explanations of the Patent Compound Bee-Hive, contents of Book, &c.

Or, I will send Kidder's Guide to Aparian Science, a work of 178 pages, free, by mail, on the receipt of 57 cents, in postage stamps, or two books for one dollar, which will give full particulars in any department of Bee-Culture. All orders addressed to K. P. KIDDER, Burlington, Vt.

ALDEN'S PATENT THILL HORSE-HOE.

The superiority of this implement for the various purposes to which it is adapted, has been attested by a host of practical farmers. The most competent judges pronounce it *the best Horse-Hoe or Cultivator extant*. It can be easily changed to a *Marker* —marking three rows at once, any width desired. It can also be converted into a *Potato Digger* and as such operates with great efficiency on heavy or hard soils. See extended advertisement, with Testimonials, &c., in last week's Rural.

This valuable implement has been extensively manufactured to supply the anticipated demand the present season, and is sold at wholesale or retail by the undersigned. It is also for sale by many Implement Dealers throughout the country.

M. ALDEN & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Agricultural Implements,
AUBURN, N. Y.

☞ For sale in Rochester by J. RAPALJE,
at the Genesee Seed Store, 17 South St. Paul St.

GENESEE SEED STORE *AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE* Has just been removed from Buffalo St., to No. 17 South St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y., where may be found a large assortment of

FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,

of the very best varieties ever offered in this market. Also a full assortment of the best

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINES,

including Reapers and Mowers, Horse Powers and Threshers, Hay, Stalk, and Straw Cutters, Corn Shellers, (both hand and power,) the best Plows, both steel and iron, Cultivators, Horse-Hoes, and a great variety of small Implements and Tools for

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

All persons wanting either Seeds or Implements will of course call at the New Location of this long and well known Farmers' and Gardeners' Furnishing Establishment. War Prices of Produce will enable farmers to afford the best Seeds and Implements this year, and *Now is the Time* to purchase them at the *lowest rates*. J. RAPALJE, Genesee Seed Store and Ag. Warehouse, No. 17 So. St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

OPORTO GRAPE.— Medium sized vines can now be sent by mail, post paid, on the receipt of $1—1 dozen, $8. Address E. WARE SYLVESTER, Lyons, N. Y.

ITALIAN BEES.— Having imported per steamer New York, a lot of genuine *Italian Bees*, (which arrived in a remarkably good state,) I shall be able to furnish amateurs with pure, genuine Italian Queens within a short time. For price and other information, apply to C. WM. ROSE, 63 Exchange Place, New York.

N. B.—This being the last and only importation this season, the public can rely on getting a perfectly pure breed.
Agents Wanted. 590-2t

THE KEDZIE WATER FILTER.—Twenty years constant use has fully established the reputation of these Filters as possessing every *practical* and *scientific* arrangement for the purposes desired. They are *portable, durable, convenient*, and *cheap*.
Descriptive Circulars sent free. Address
585-4t JAMES TERRY & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

20 PAPERS FLOWER SEED FOR $1.—I will send by mail, post-paid, twenty papers of Choice Flower Seeds to any person sending me One Dollar current funds.
My Seeds are just as good as those advertised at double the price I ask. My Seeds are imported from one of the best seed houses in Europe, and can be relied on as good.
J. RAPALJE, at Genesee Seed Store, Rochester, N. Y.

OHIO MOWER and REAPER.
E. BALL'S PATENTS,
WITH FOLDING CUTTER BAR.
A Machine that is a perfect *Mower*, and a perfect *Reaper*. Circulars with full description sent by mail or furnished by agents in each county. ROSS, DODGE & POMROY,
585-13t Manufacturers, at the Auburn Prison, Auburn, N. Y.

BOOKS FOR RURALISTS.

The following works on Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., may be obtained at the Office of the Rural New-Yorker. We can also furnish other books on Rural Affairs, issued by American publishers, at the usual retail prices,—and shall add new works as published. ☞ Rural Agents entitled to premiums, and who are offered a choice of books, can select from this list.

American Farmer's Encyclopedia	$4 00	Do. Elements of Ag Chemistry and Geology	1 00
Allen's Am. Farm Book	1 00	Do Catechism of Chemistry for Schools	25
Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals	75	Langstroth on the Hive and Honey Bee	1 25
Allen's Rural Architecture	1 25	Leuchar's Hot Houses	1 25
Allen on the Grape	1 00	Liebig's Familiar Letters to Farmers	60
Am. Architect, or Plans for Country Dwellings	6 00	Linsley's Morgan Horses	1 00
American Florist's Guide	75	Miner's Bee-keeper's Manual	1 00
Barry's Fruit Garden	1 25	Miles on the Horse's Foot	50
Blake's Farmer at Home	1 25	Milburn on Cow	25
Boussingault's Rural Economy	1 25	Modern Cookery by Miss Acton and Mrs. S. J. Hale	1 25
Bright on Grape Culture	50	Mrs. Abel's Skillful Housewife and Ladies' Guide	60
Browne's Bird Fancier	50	Saxton's Rural Hand Books, bound in 4 Series each	1 25
Browne's Poultry Yard	1 00	Munn's Land Drainer	50
Do Field Book of Manures	1 25	Nash's Progressive Farmer	60
Bridgeman's Gard. Ass't	1 50	Neill's Gard. Companion	1 00
Do. Florist's Guide	60	Norton's Elements of Agriculture	60
Do. Kitchen Gardener's Instructor	60	Olcott's Sorgho and Imphee	1 00
Do Fruit Cult. Manual	60	Pardee on the Strawberry	60
Breck's Book of Flowers	1 00	Pedder's Land Measurer	50
Buist's Flower Garden	1 25	Persoz's New Culture of the Vine	25
Do Family Kitchen Gard	75	Phelps' Bee-keeper's Chart	25
Chemical Field Lectures	1 00	Quinby's Mysteries of Bee-keeping	1 00
Chinese Sugar Cane and Sugar Making	25	Quincy on Soiling Cattle	50
Chorlton's Grape Grower's Guide	60	Rabbit Fancier	50
Cobbett's Am. Gardener	50	Randall's Sheep Husbandry	1 25
Cottage and Farm Beekeeper	25	Richardson on the Horse	25
Cole's Am. Fruit Book	50	Do Pests of the Farm	25
Do. Am Veterinarian	50	Do Domestic Fowls	25
Dadd's Modern Horse Doc.	1 00	Do. on the Hog	25
Do. Am Cattle Doctor	1 00	Do. on the Honey Bee	25
Do. Anatomy and Physiology of the Horse	2 00	Do. on the Dog	25
Do colored plates	4 00	Reemelin's Vine-dresser's Manual	50
Dana's Muck Manual	1 00	Shepherd's Own Book	2 00
Do. Prize Essay on Manures	25	Stewart's Stable Book	2 00
Darlington's Weeds and Useful Plants	1 50	Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature	1 00
Davy's Devon Herd Book	1 00	Stephens' Book of the Farm 2 vols	4 00
Domestic and Ornamental Poultry	1 00	Skillful Housewife	25
Do colored plates	2 00	Skinner's Elements of Agriculture	25
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees	1 50	Smith's Landscape Gardening	1 25
Downing's Landscape Gardening	3 50	Thaer's Principles of Agriculture	2 00
Do Rural Essays	3 00	Thomas' Farm Implements	1 00
Eastwood's Cranberry Culture	50	Thompson's Food of Animals	75
Elliott's West. Fruit Book	1 25	The Rose Culturist	25
Every Lady her own Flower Gardener	50	Topham's Chemistry Made Easy	25
Family Doctor by Prof. H S. Taylor	1 25	Turner's Cotton Planter's Manual	1 00
Farm Drainage, (H. F French)	1 00	Warder's Hedges and Evergreens	1 00
Fessenden's Farmer and Gardener	1 25	Waring's Elements of Agriculture	75
Do. Am Kitchen Garden	50	Weeks on Bees	25
Field's Pear Culture	1 00	White's Gardening for the South	1 25
Fish Culture	1 00	Wilson on Flax	25
Flint on Grasses	1 25	Youatt & Martin on Cattle	1 25
Guenon on Milch Cows	60	Youatt on the Horse	1 25
Herbert to Horse-keepers	1 25	Do. on Sheep	75
Hooper's Dog & Gun, paper	25	Do. on the Hog	75
Do. do. cloth	50		
Hough's Farm Record	3 00		
Hyde's Chinese Sugar Cane	25		
Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry	1 25		

☞ Any of the above named works will be forwarded by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price specified.
Address D. D. T. MOORE, Rochester, N. Y.

PATENTS Under the New Law for 3½, 7, 11, and 17 years. Circular of information on *Rejected Applications* sent. Apply to
585-3t J. FRASER, Patent Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

RED TOP, Blue Grass & Timothy. I have just received and now offer for sale

100	bushels	prime Timothy Seed.
60	do.	clean Red Top Seed.
30	do.	clean Kentucky Blue Grass Seed.
20	do.	pure Orchard Grass Seed.
50	do.	Hungarian Grass Seed.
25	do.	Millet Seed.

Also, a full supply of the best Garden and Field Seeds.
J. RAPALJE, at the Genesee Seed Store, Rochester, N. Y.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS—I desire to engage some good Agents who would be satisfied to work for $4 or $5 a day. Address without delay, J. WHITLEY, Jr., Pub., Davis Block, Geneva, N. Y. 587-4t

BUCKEYE MOWER

AND REAPER,

WITH FLEXIBLE FOLDING BAR.

THE ONLY MACHINE WHICH COMBINES ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT HARVESTER.

Farmers wishing to avoid disappointment, will give their orders early in the season.

☞ Circulars with full description and testimonials forwarded by mail.

JOHN P. ADRIANCE, Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Poughkeepsie, New York.
Sole Warehouse in New York, 165 Greenwich Street,
587-7t Near Courtlandt.

MALTBY & ARMITAGE, Agents, Verona, Oneida Co., N. Y.
YALE NORTHRUP, Agent, Smyrna, Chenango Co., N. Y.
JOSEPH JULIAND, 2d, " Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y.
A. C. BRAYTON & SON, Agents, Watertown, Jeff. Co., N. Y.

6,000 AGENTS WANTED, to sell SIX NEW INVENTIONS—two very recent, and of great value to families; all pay great profits to Agents. Send four stamps and get 80 pages particulars.
586-8t EPHRAIM BROWN, Lowell, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED to SELL FRUIT TREES. We wish to employ a number of experienced and trustworthy men to sell trees, &c., from our Nurseries at liberal wages.

Wholesale Dealers furnished with Nursery Stock of all descriptions at the *lowest wholesale rates*.
HOOKER, FARLEY & CO.,
584tf Rochester Wholesale Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

APPLE TREES FOR SALE.—60,000 Apple Trees of the most popular varieties. The trees are four years old, straight, thrifty and in good condition for removal. Would be glad to sell the entire lot to one or two persons, on such terms as would be satisfactory to the parties. The trees are very near to Frost's nursery in Rochester, and can be seen by calling on Thos. Smith, Francis St., near the premises. For further particulars address C. H. ROGERS, Palmyra, N. Y.
Rochester, Feb. 14, 1861. 580-tf

THOROUGH BRED STOCK. The Subscribers, BRODIE, CAMPBELL & CO., are now engaged in Breeding and Importing Farm Stock of the first quality. Mr. Brodie was formerly of the firm of Hungerford & Brodie (which firm is now dissolved.) His skill and large experience in the business are well known to Breeders.

Part of the Stock can be seen at S. Campbell's place three miles west of Utica, or one and a half miles from the Whitesboro Depot, N. Y. Central Railroad.

Mr. Hugh Brodie is now visiting England and Scotland selecting animals. Parties wishing to purchase Short-Horns or Ayrshires, Leicester Sheep, or Yorkshire Hogs, can address
582-13t] JAMES BRODIE, Rural Hill, Jefferson Co., N. Y., or
S. CAMPBELL & CO., New York Mills, Oneida Co., N. Y.

BEARDSLEY'S HAY ELEVATOR or **HORSE POWER FORK.**

This Fork can be used with either one or two horses. Price, full rigged (with rope and three pulleys) $12.

See description in Rural New-Yorker of March 23, 1861.

Send for a Circular.

Address LEVI A. BEARDSLEY,
South Edmeston, Otsego Co., N. Y.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK.

This Hotel is in excellent condition. Recently many improvements have been made. Mr. Stetson, its former proprietor, has returned to superintend its executive department. Its tables are bountifully supplied, waiters excellent, and it is conceded that it has never been so comfortable during its history. The new water-closets here are unequaled in this country.

The young proprietors are full of enterprise and courtesy, and spare no pains to make their patrons comfortable.

Men of business, or families who really need solid comforts handsomely dispensed, will find this time-honored Hotel better than ever.

Its proximity to business, the conveniences for reaching every part of the city, Central Park, &c., renders it the best for the Merchant or casual Traveler. 580-13t

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MAN WHO KEEPS A HORSE, COW, SHEEP, OR HOG—Thorley's Food for Cattle.—For Horses it is indispensable in promoting and sustaining all the animal functions in health and vigor. For Milch Cows it is invaluable, increasing the quantity and improving the quality of milk. For Beasts nothing can compare with it for feeding quickly. For Sheep and Pigs the effects produced in one month will exceed all expectation.
A Pamphlet mailed free to any address.
☞ DEPOT, 21 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 574-26t

EXTRACT OF TOBACCO,
FOR DIPPING SHEEP AND LAMBS,
AND FOR DESTROYING ALL KINDS OF VERMIN ON OTHER ANIMALS.

The Manufacturers of this new and valuable preparation, beg leave to call the attention of Farmers and Graziers to this effectual remedy for destroying Ticks, Lice, and all other insects injurious to animals and vegetation, and preventing the alarming attacks of the Fly and Scab on Sheep.

It is not only removes the vermin on animals, but cleanses and purifies the skin, thereby materially benefiting their general health, and greatly improving wool, both in quality and quantity.

This article completely supersedes that *laborious and disagreeable* work of preparation in your own buildings for Sheep-washing, as it is ready at all times, in any climate, and for all descriptions of Sheep, even for Ewes in lamb, and can be furnished at a much reduced cost.

FISHER & CO., Sole Agents,
585-13 23 Central Wharf, Boston, Mass.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO'S IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES
WITH NEW
Glass Cloth Presser and Hemmers,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co beg to state that they have reduced the prices of their Sewing Machines, while they have added new and important improvements. The reduction is made in the hope that the Company will have no more legal expenses defending their patents.

Office 505 Broadway, New York.
S. W. DIBBLE, Agent,
573-tf ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.—$3 a Day. Mrs. Hankins wants Agents at home or to travel for her Pictorial "FAMILY NEWSPAPER," also for her Curious New Book of FEMALE CHARACTERS in the CITY. For Specimens and Terms inclose red stamp to HANKINS & CO., New York. 578

ITALIAN BEES.—Orders will now be received for these bees to be delivered in the Spring. *A circular will be sent to all applicants inclosing a stamp.* In it will be found the terms and also reports from Mr. Langstroth, Dr. Kirtland, Mr. Brackett, Mr. Baldridge, and others, testifying fully, from actual observation, to the great superiority of this race over the common bee. [573-tf] S. B. PARSONS, Flushing, N. Y.

"FAMILY NEWSPAPER."—Mrs. Hankins' Mammoth Pictorial is in its Sixth Volume and has 300,000 readers. Full of Engravings and Fashion Plates. Largest, nicest and best in the world for 75 cts. a year. Agents wanted. Ladies, Teachers, Clergymen, or Post-Masters. For Specimen Copies and Terms to Agents, inclose red stamp to
578 HANKINS & CO., New York.

H. & M. C. MORDOFF, Breeders of pure *Short horn* and *Alderney Cattle, South Down* and *Silesian Sheep, Suffolk* and *Essex Pigs*, Rochester, N. Y. 573-tf

TO FARMERS, MECHANICS, & BUILDERS. Our "Irrepressible Conflict" is against high prices. We offer you, at 74 Main St., Rochester, Iron, Nails, Hardware, Oils, Paints, Colors, Windows, Doors, Blinds, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Corn Hoes, Cultivators, and other articles too numerous to mention. Also, the celebrated "Straight Draft Plow," which we offer cheaper than the cheapest.
535-tf MOORE, HEBING & CO.

"WOMEN OF NEW YORK."—Mrs. Hankins' Curious New Book of Female Characters in the City, is very interesting, and strictly moral. Fancy binding, 351 Pages, 50 Engravings, 36 Portraits. Mailed free for $1. AGENTS Wanted—Ladies and Teachers. For Description of Book and Particulars of Agency, inclose red stamp to
578 HANKINS & CO., New York.

AMERICAN GUANO,
FROM
JARVIS & BAKER'S ISLANDS,
IN THE
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN,
IMPORTED BY THE
AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY,
Office, 66 William Street,
NEW YORK.
C. S. MARSHALL, *Pres't.* H. MATHER, *Sec'y.*
J. K. CHAPPELL, Agent, 69 Exchange St., Rochester, N. Y.

LIME.—Page's Perpetual Kiln, Patented July, 1857.—Superior to any in use for Wood or Coal. 1½ cords of wood, or 1½ tons of coal to 100 bbls.—coal not mixed with stone. Address [434-tf] C. D. PAGE, Rochester, N. Y.

Homes for the Industrious!

— IN THE —

GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., HAVE FOR SALE

1,200,000 ACRES OF RICH FARMING LANDS,

In Tracts of Forty Acres and upward, on Long Credit and at Low Prices.

MECHANICS, FARMERS AND WORKING MEN.

The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

which, as they will perceive, will enable them by proper energy, perseverance and industry, to provide comfortable homes for themselves and families, with, comparatively speaking, very little capital.

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement as the State of Illinois. There is no portion of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, Corn and Wheat, as the Prairies of Illinois.

THE SOUTHERN PART

of the State lies within the zone of the cotton regions, while the soil is admirably adapted to the growth of tobacco and hemp; and the wheat is worth from fifteen to twenty cents more per bushel than that raised further north.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.

The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with such wonderful facility that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.

These lands are contiguous to a railroad 700 miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far, capital and labor have been applied to developing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are almost untouched. The invariable rule that the mechanical arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least five hundred thousand people will be engaged in the State of Illinois in various manufacturing pursuits.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railways of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must consequently every day decrease.

THE STATE DEBT.

The State Debt is only $10,105,398, 14, and within the last three years has been reduced $2,959,746 80, and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.

PRESENT POPULATION.

The State is rapidly filling up with population; 868,025 persons having been added since 1850, making the present population 1,723,663, a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The Agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,500,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

FERTILITY OF THE SOIL.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep rich loam, the fertility of which, is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.

Since 1854, the company have sold 1 300,000 acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed thro' these lands at an expense of $30,000,000. In 1850 the population of the forty-nine counties through which it passes was only 335,598; since which 479,293 have been added, making the whole population 814,891, a gain of 143 per cent.

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,600,000 bushels of grain, and 250,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and workingmen will find the free school system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the church and schoolhouse and grow with the prosperity of the leading State in the Great Western Empire.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The prices of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land as compared with wood lands is in the ratio of 1 to 10 in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be

One Year's Interest in advance,

at six per ct. per annum, and six interest notes at six per ct. payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five and six years from date of sale, and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six and seven years from date of sale, the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, each and every year, for five years from date of sale, so that at the end of five years, one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

Twenty Per Cent. will be deducted

from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be five dollars.

Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices and terms of payment, can be had on application to

J. W. FOSTER, Land Commissioner, Chicago, Illinois.

For the names of the Towns, Villages and Cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad see pages 188, 189, 190, APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

BUBBLES.

I.

I stood on the brink in childhood,
And watched the bubbles go
From the rock-fretted sunny ripple
To the smoother lymph below,

And over the white creek bottom,
Under them every one,
Went golden stars in water,
All luminous with the sun.

But the bubbles break on the surface,
And under, the stars of gold
Break, and the hurrying water
Flowed onward, swift and cold.

II.

I stood on the brink in manhood,
And it came to my weary heart,—
In my breast so dull and heavy,
After the years of smart,—

That every hollowest bubble
Which over my life had passed,
Still into its deeper current
Some sky-west gleam had cast;

That, however, I mocked it gaily,
And guessed at its hollowness,
Still shone, with each bursting bubble,
One star in my soul the less.

Atlantic Monthly.

The Story-Teller.

[Written for Moore's Rural New-Yorker.]

CHARLEY HOLMES;

OR

THE CONSEQUENCES OF INDECISION.

BY MRS. M. A. LATHROP.

[Concluded from page 140, last number.]

At the close of the second term, Charles was delighted with a letter from his father, giving him permission to spend the vacation at home, and with a happy heart he packed his trunk, bade his kind teachers farewell, and started in the stage coach. For some days before, the roads had been frozen and thus rendered quite passable; but that morning a thaw, attended with a steady rain commenced, and scarcely had Charley proceeded ten miles before the coach plunged into a deep rut and remained immovable. A few sturdy men saw the accident, and with long and strong poles came to the rescue. The coach was released by a great effort, but was found to be so badly broken that it could not be used, and the passengers gladly accepted the kind invitations of the farmers to make for the night their houses their homes. With a sad heart and disappointed look, Charles went to the house assigned him, wondering why God, in his providence, should thwart his plan of being at home that night with his father, and thus leave him to take up his lodgings with strangers. He had rejoiced in the belief that God directed all the steps of his children and ordered all their allotments, but now he could not see any especial providence in this annoying delay, and he forgot his trust for the time, and murmured at the carelessness of the driver. But as nothing that he could do could relieve him from his difficulty, he concluded to wait with as much patience as possible, till he could get away.

The family with whom he was to lodge consisted of an elderly gentleman, his wife, and a lad by the name of William, who was about his own age. Charles was at once interested in him, for he was intelligent in his looks, and prepossessing in his manners; and as he followed him about upon the farm, he spoke freely of his own plans and purposes, and modestly inquired into the views and feelings of his new found friend. He was pained to learn that William was not the son of the man with whom he lived, but an orphan, who had long been obliged to support himself by his own efforts, and excluded from the privilege of an education. Charles was immediately interested for him, and began to cast about in his own mind for ways and means by which he might assist him; and finally asked, "would you be able and willing to earn, in part, or in whole, your board and tuition?"

"Most certainly," replied William, with animation, "for an education I should value above all price, and if by any amount of labor and study I can acquire it, I shall be exceedingly glad."

Charles then told him that a student at the Academy, who had fitted himself for entering College in advance, working his way along by the broom and the ax, was about to leave, and if he wished it, he would immediately write back and secure the place for him. William gladly acceded to the proposition, and took Charles to his own room to talk over the plan and to write the letter.

For some time Charles sat with his eyes fixed upon an old round-a-bout which hung upon the wall, half wondering with himself, as he talked, what there was about it that carried him back into the dreamy past. Rising at length, he took it from the nail, and turning it round and round, said, "This looks wonderfully familiar, somehow."

"It is a relic I keep," said William, "for the good it did me once, after being nearly drowned; and also in remembrance of the boy who gave it to me. I have always hoped I should meet him again."

Thick and fast there clustered about the mind of Charles recollections of the canal driver and his own donation of the coat; and holding up both hands he exclaimed, "your name is Wm. Fenton, and that coat was mine."

William sprang upon his feet, and grasping Charles by the hand, and shaking it heartily, said, "Is it possible! Is it possible that you are that boy! I always had a feeling that some good would grow out of my keeping that old coat, but never anticipated anything equal to this."

"I was foolishly vexed," replied Charles, "when the stage broke down to-day, and I was thrown upon your hospitality; but I must now say that I am heartily glad that I was compelled to stop, and if we make our plans work, I trust there will be more good than harm done by the accident." Charles then told him that his father had plans of rescuing him from the hardships of a driver's life, but was prevented by the sickness and death of little Nellie, an only daughter, and added, "he has always regretted that he lost sight of you."

"My life from that point up, for many years," replied William, "was through heart griefs, and bodily sufferings, which those who have friends and homes can never know; but from the time the Bethel Missionary found me sick in the stable, and gave me a bible, I have put my trust in God, and He has been exceedingly kind to me."

"He has been good and kind to us all," said Charles.

"Yes," replied William, "but you never knew what it was to go, day after day, with little or no food, and then see God's goodness in taking away your appetite that you might not suffer." Charles smiled. "Well, He has done that for me many a time," said William, "and I have sometimes tho't that He did more for the poor than for the rich. Perhaps it is because they are constantly driven by their circumstances to look to Him for supplies."

The next day Charles reached home, and received assurances from his father that he would contribute something towards William's education. Being once admitted into the academy, no hindrances or discouragements abated the zeal with which William pressed his way on, and by much personal effort and perseverance in the duties assigned him around the building, he was enabled, with the help of such donations as he received, to keep himself from debt, and to enter the ministry the same year with Charles.

CHAPTER XI.

Near the lake Koskawong, in the southern part of Wisconsin, stood a large log school house, where Charles first preached the Word of Life to his own flock. Remembering his own wayward youth, he was indefatigable in his efforts to benefit the young, and often visited in the families where there were boys who might need his advice or counsel, and succeeded in getting their confidence to such a degree, that their most secret plans were known to him before they were suspected by their parents. Thus, much evil was nipped in the bud, and many aspiring young men were put upon a right course before their feet were allured into the haunts of sin.

Early one spring, the Rev. Mr. Holmes, as he was called by his people, took a steamboat to make his father, who had gone back to his native State, a visit. The aged man had become infirm, and longed once more to see his only child, his beloved Charles; and Charles, like a dutiful son, as he was, and ever had been since the death of his mother, felt it a duty to leave his flock in the wilderness, and bend his steps eastward. After many days' travel over land and water, he landed once more upon the wharf at B. This was the first visit he had made the city since the day he wandered penniless and sick through its streets with Henry Wilkes; and with a grateful heart he thanked the Lord that he laid his hand heavily upon him at that time, deterring him from rushing on to New York, and to ruin. He was anxious to know Henry's fate, but had never heard a word from him since they separated in those streets.

Wishing to visit his old friends at Mr. Nobles', he took a carriage and drove over the road, but the changes had been so great that he was obliged to inquire of those he met, and was directed to a large, handsome house by the road side. At first he felt that there was nothing to remind him of the place where he, a stranger, was taken in and cared for; but he soon saw behind some stately trees which had grown from mere saplings since his visit, the old barn in which he passed the night upon the hay. It was the most familiar object he had seen since he left his home, and served to remind him strongly of his wanderings, and it also suggested thoughts of God's compassion. As he hitched his horse, a gentleman came from the door, and as Charles extended to him his hand, calling him Edgar Nobles, he replied,

"I suppose I ought to know you, but really, I cannot call you by name."

"Perhaps you have lost the Testament you received at the House of Refuge," said Charles, laughing. "I once slept in your barn."

"Charles Holmes," ejaculated Edgar, shaking him still harder by the hand. "I am heartily glad to see you, and congratulate you on the change of style in which you come."

"Yes," responded Charles, "by the grace of God, not only my outward style is changed, but also my inward man, I trust." Charles received a hearty welcome from a pleasant lady, whom Edgar introduced as his wife, but was pained to learn that the former Mrs. Nobles had, for some time, slept among the silent dead. "But," said Edgar, rising, "there is one here who may know you;" and opening a door he said, with a loud voice, "Father, will you come out and see if you know this gentleman?"

The aged man appeared in the door, leaning upon his staff. His whitened locks fell smoothly back from his high forehead, and his eyes, now dimmed with age, rested steadily upon Charles.

"I presume you do not remember me, said Charles; it is a long time since we parted in Illinois, after the burial of my mother."

The old gentleman's lips quivered as he tightly grasped the hand of Charles, and with the tears silently coursing their way down his furrowed cheeks, said, "Then you have not forgotten your old friends? God bless you for this remembrance."

The present Mrs. Nobles, a sprightly, good natured woman, was soon busy in preparing dinner, while the three gentlemen talked over bygone scenes.

Charles' visit, though pleasant, was necessarily short, and the next day found him at Auburn, where he heard by accident that his old friend, Wm. Fenton, was living. Determined to spend a few hours about the village, he first visited the State Prison,—and as he walked through the massive gate, and had it locked after him, and saw the dark, frowning walls towering above, he said, "How dreadful to be shut up here away from the world, but how much more dreadful to be shut up with the incorrigibly impenitent in the world to come!"

Scarcely had he entered the reception room, before Wm. Fenton, who was the chaplain, entered. The meeting was unexpected; for Charles had not learned that he was filling that office, and with glad hearts they shook each other joyfully by the hand.

In looking over the building, Charles' heart was deeply pained in seeing so many fine and intelligent looking men and boys, many of whom were lost to themselves, to the world, and almost to any hope of reform, and he determined to devote himself more untiringly than ever to the interests of the young, teaching them in season and out of season, to avoid the first steps in sin, which lead the soul away from God and happiness.

"It is only by the mercy of my Heavenly Father that I am not confined here with the rest," said he to William.

"Well! that is a mercy worth recording," he replied, "but there is one poor fellow in the hospital that is near his end,—will you go in and see him?"

As they entered the room, the sick man was lying with his back toward them, but when William spoke, he slowly turned his head, and fastening his large eyes upon Charles, looked him steadily in the face. Grasping the proffered hand with nervous tenacity, he groaned, "O, Charles, have you come to reproach me at this, my dying hour?" and pushing the hand from him he covered his face and wept.

"Who is it?" eagerly inquired Charles of William; but before he had time to reply, the sick man raised himself in bed and exclaimed, "O yes, I see you have forgotten your old betrayer, and well would it have been had you never known Henry Wilkes. Yes better, better, better," he whispered to himself, as he turned exhausted on his pillow. Charles could not recover from the shock of finding Henry in such a place, and in such a condition. He who was once so full of life and hope, and might have been a blessing to himself and others, now lay before him—the body emaciated to a mere skeleton, while the soul, laden with guilt, was trembling on the verge of eternity. With earnest words Charles spoke of the mercy of God in sending his Son to suffer and die for sinners; and the promises to those who seek,—so full of encouragement and hope,—he spread out before the dying man; but Henry stopped him, exclaiming, "There is no mercy for me; no! no! I'm lost! lost! lost! I've sinned away the day of grace, and shall soon be in eternal torments." Charles found that he could do him no good while he was in that state of mind, and earnestly commending him to the mercy of an offended God, left him.

During his stay there, Charles learned that when Henry arrived at New York, which he did soon after they parted in Buffalo, he was allured into the lowest dens of iniquity, and after a few years of debauchery and sin, stabbed, in a drunken frolic, one of his associates, which had brought him to the prison for life.

Charles exerted himself to have Henry pardoned out, that he might be removed to more comfortable quarters; but Henry assured him that the pains of his body were nothing compared to the anguish of his mind, and that a change of place would not alleviate his misery. Then, with an unearthly look, which sent a chill of horror through Charles, he exclaimed, "I have wasted my day of grace, I have played the fool, and now I must launch away alone, all alone, and meet my doom! Oh! the awful import of that word lost!"

It was a dark and stormy night when William bent down to catch the last faint whispers that fell from Henry's lips. The hoarse death rattle that came and went with every labored breath, nearly choked his utterance, but the words,

"Let no one follow my course," were heard, and soon the ghastly look, and stiffened form, showed that the spirit had gone to Him who gave it.

The next day the pardon arrived from the Governor, but it was too late, the spirit and body were beyond its reach, and all that was left of the once active Henry Wilkes, was consigned to the grave.

Charles found his father well and happy, and, when he urged him to accompany him to his Western field of labor, where his declining days could be made comfortable, the old gentleman replied, with tears,

"My recollections of Western life are not very pleasant, but where you go, there will I go, and there will I be buried."

Charles lived to do good, and with a conscience at peace with God and man, his path grew brighter, and brighter, until it opened into eternal day; but in Henry Wilkes we see verified the truth "that the way of transgressors is hard."

STRING OF PEARLS.

A man's strongest passion is generally his weaker side.

One of the sublimest things in the world is plain truth.

Experience of the past is the prophet of the future.

He has not lost all who has the future still left to him.

We come by the road of Bye-and-bye to the house of Never.

Death has nothing terrible in it, but what life hath made so.

In order to deserve a true friend, you must first learn to be one.

He will not want time for his duty who does not want a heart for it.

It is not cowardice to yield to necessity, nor courage to stand out against it.

If the world can move us from our religion, we may be sure of this,—we shall do the world but little good.

"Gold," says Joseph Bonaparte, "is, in its last analysis, the sweat of the poor and the blood of the brave."

Virtue without talent, is a *coat of mail* without a *sword;* it may indeed defend the wearer, but will not enable him to protect his friend.

No doctrine is good for anything that does not leave behind it an ethereal furrow, ready for the planting of seeds which shall spring up and bear abundant harvest.

Riches may enable us to confer favors, but riches cannot give us the power to confer them with propriety and grace; even trifles may be so bestowed as to cease to be trifles.

Wit and Humor.

The most direct method of determining horse power—stand behind and tickle his hind legs with a briar.

"I can't undertake, wife, to gratify all your whims; it would be as much as my life is worth." "Oh, sir, that's nothing," she replied.

The following bill, rendered by a carpenter to a farmer for whom he had worked, seems at least curious:—"To hanging two barn doors and myself seven hours, one dollar and a half."

A greenhorn standing by a sewing machine at which a young lady was at work, looking alternately at the machine and at its fair operator, at length gave vent to his admiration with, "By gingo, its purty,—especially the part covered with caliker."

A quack doctor advertises to cure, among other *incurable* diseases, Marcohommzearie, Abdelkader, Hippopotamus, Potato Rot, Hydrostatics, Inflamation of the Abominable Regions, Agor Fits, Shakinquaker visits, and all kinds of Anniversaries.

A constable pursued a thief who took refuge on a stump in a swamp, and pulled the roil after him on which he went in. The constable made the following return:—"Sightablo—convenable—non est comatablo—in swampum—up stumpum—railo."

They got up model love letters at Cleveland, short, sweet, and spelt upon the principle of complete secession from dictionary rules. Here is one read in court last week:—"deer —— thow absent not forgottin thare's a gud tym cummin wate a littel longer."

A German out West being required to give a receipt in full, produced the following after much mental effort:

"I ish full. I vants no more monish. John Swackhammer."

Corner for the Young.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 32 letters.
My 2, 27, 20, 32, 9, 29, 10 is a plant.
My 3, 13, 26 is an insect.
My 4, 23, 6, 12, 6 is a rich man.
My 5, 18, 28, 15 is a song in two parts
My 6, 30, 31, 29 is to cry aloud.
My 7, 3, 11, 27, 19 is a vessel of pleasure.
My 8, 21, 29, 10, 26, 21 is a sword of the finest temper.
My 9, 23, 18, 17, 6, 12, 7 is a wind instrument of music.
My 10, 22, 11, 27, 30, 14, 28 is to adorn with embossed work.
My 11, 21, 24, 14, 12, 29, 28 is an ornament on the key of an arch
My 13, 16, 11, 8, 3, 2, 10 is to wink
My 14, 29, 26, 1, 16, 3 is a sleep in the day time.
My 15, 12, 3, 5 is a small clumsy animal.
My 16, 4, 22 is a house of entertainment.
My whole is what every citizen should do.

North East, Pa., 1861. E. J. Pulman.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

HOW WAS IT DONE?

One of our Western exchanges gives the following puzzle: A lady had a cross of diamonds of which she was very choice. They were arranged as here shown. Each day she counted them to be sure they were all safe, thus:—Beginning at the bottom, she counted those on the upright, 9; then commencing at the bottom again, she counted up to the transverse piece, and thence on the transverse to the right, making 9 again; and lastly counted them, as before, in the transverse, thence to the left, 9. A man stole two of the diamonds, and they counted the same as before. How did he do it?

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☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

THE PUZZLE OF THE STARS.

Friends, one and all, I pray you show
How you *nine stars* would so bestow
Ten rows to form—in each row *three*—
Tell me, ye wits, how this can be?

Windham, Ohio, 1861. A. R. Russell.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

For Moore's Rural New-Yorker.

GEOGRAPHICAL QUESTION.

The following question was once printed in the Rural, but received no attention from correspondents. It might, however, puzzle older heads than those who are supposed to study the Juvenile departments to answer it satisfactorily:

"Into what stream does the Cassiquiare (a river in South America,) empty? O. F. W.

☞ Answer in two weeks.

ANSWERS TO ENIGMAS, &c., IN No. 588.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma:—Honesty is the best policy.

Answer to Riddle:—A letter.

Answer to Charade:—Buck wheat.

Answer to Witty Hoax:—For cattle to rub their tails against.

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Larix Europaeus, [European Larch,]	"	1,00
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" Virginiana, [Red Cedar,]	"	1,00
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